

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 93.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2643.

## CURFEW TO RING

### Boys Under Fifteen Must Retire Early.

The next step in the tightening up of police enforcement of the existing territorial statutes will be taken today when, following orders given by High Sheriff Henry last night, the police will begin the strict enforcement of the curfew law. This law was placed upon the statute books long ago but has become something of a dead letter. Yesterday's order means that children under fifteen are to be kept off the streets at night. Curfew laws are now almost universal throughout the cities of the States, much work in this direction having been accomplished by a national association of men and women interested in the alleviation of social conditions which has made a vigorous canvass throughout the world for the establishment of curfew laws.

The law in this Territory is considerably more lenient than that enforced in many coast cities where the age often runs from sixteen to eighteen and the hours begin as early as half past eight in the evening. The authorities here consider that it is for the best interests of the children that they be kept off the streets at night unless accompanied by proper escorts and it is probable that they will be backed up by most of the community.

Following is the full text of the curfew law as it stands at present:

"Sec. 406. Any child under fifteen years of age, who, except in case of necessity, shall go or remain on any public street or highway after nine o'clock in the evening and before four o'clock in the morning, unaccompanied by an adult person shall be punished by a fine of not more than five dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days."

"Sec. 407. Any parent or guardian having the care, custody and control of a child under fifteen years of age, who, except in case of necessity, shall knowingly and voluntarily suffer or permit such child to go or remain on any public street or highway after nine o'clock in the evening and before four o'clock in the morning, unaccompanied by an adult person, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding twenty days."

## BARRY AND MILLET NOT COMING HERE

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Barry-Burns fight 23d; Barry-Millet fight at Honolulu off.

The above was received yesterday by Manager Cohen, who has no information as to why Barry and Millet are not coming to fight at the Orpheum.

## MAY BE A SQUABBLE OVER THE POSTOFFICE

A clash is likely to come between Kuhio and the Governor over the choice of a Postmaster in place of Mr. Oat, whose reappointment is not favored either by the Territorial Executive or the Delegate.

When Mr. Crabbe found that his candidacy had run up against a serious obstacle, his friends ostensibly withdrew his name. But when Kuhio came out for Crabbe it was plain that the latter was still in the field and had "withdrawn" merely to quiet opposition.

Meanwhile the Governor, after sounding Mr. Lansing and finding that the latter did not want the Postoffice, had given the glad hand to Pratt. The latter soon left for Washington where he was to be joined by Secretary Atkinson, who would talk the matter over with Kuhio. But Kuhio has gone Crabbing and there is no telling whether he will be satisfied without a catch.

The Delegate, who gave Governor Carter and President Roosevelt fits when he talked to outlying native audiences in the late campaign, insists that the Governor should play second fiddle to him in the matter of outside appointments. But Roosevelt thinks otherwise. He has made Carter his political distributor here because he has faith in him; and as for Kuhio, the President has not been partial to him since the Police Court affair, the truth about which has never yet been told or printed here. So when a show-down comes Kuhio is certain to get left. In any event Crabbe could not be confirmed.

## PALI BRIDGE UNSAFE FOR HEAVY TRAFFIC

### An Examination by Engineer of Public Works Shows Steel Girders Badly Rusted—Suggestions to Governor Carter.

From a report on the concrete bridge spanning a chasm in the Pali road, made to Governor Carter by Superintendent Holloway, it will be seen that, for at least heavy traffic, the structure is unsafe. When erected some years ago this bridge was regarded as a notable piece of engineering. However, the climate of the windward side of this island, which early in the history of the local telephone compelled the use of copper wires along the coast lines, has proved destructive to the life of the steel girders supporting the concrete superstructure.

Owing to the great importance of the Pali road the recommendation of Mr. Holloway that, instead of spending a large sum in reconstructing the bridge in question the roadway at that point be cut back into the solid rock is one that would probably receive favorable consideration from the Legislature. Here follows the report of the Superintendent of Public Works to the Governor:

Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii, City.

Sir:—Some time ago, you asked me to have an investigation made of the bridge on the other side of the Nuuanu Pali, and I have thought that possibly you may be interested in reading a portion of the report of Mr. Howland of the conditions as found by Mr. C. H. Smith, one of the engineers of the Assistant Superintendent's office. The investigation was made on Saturday, November 5th, 1904.

"By the use of a swing over the outer edge of the bridge, the steel I-beams could be examined. The rust was removed from one of the 12-inch beams and a hole drilled through the web halfway between the flanges, and the thickness of same measured with the results as shown on the sectional drawing on the accompanying blue print. It was found that all steel members that were exposed were very badly rusted, so that from 15 to 20 per cent of the cross section was eaten away by atmospheric action. At the connection where the main beams are brought together and also where the smaller cross flange beams join the main girders, the metal work was in very bad condition, with the exception of the bolts which were in excellent condition due to the fact that they were heavily coated with oil.

"Assuming that the bridge was built according to the plan and making computations for fiber stress, the 15-inch I-beam is subject to 47,400 pounds to the square inch under the dead load only, and that on the 12-inch is 45,600 pounds; these figures bring the dead load fiber stress within a few thousand pounds of the ultimate strength of steel rolled at the time this bridge was erected. The condition of this structure is such that it will be necessary to either build a new structure or better, in my opinion, to cut out an additional width of roadway in the solid rock, so that no structure is necessary. Temporary repairs could be made at this time by putting in wooden posts or columns in the proper places and supporting the main steel girders. A concrete three-arch structure could be built in place of this present one, though I believe such a structure would cost just as much as the necessary excavation in solid rock to obtain a sufficient width of roadway on the natural ledge.

client width of roadway on the natural ledge.

"About one hundred feet from this structure, there is another of similar type, though of only some 22 ft. span which should at some future time be replaced by a concrete arch."

Mr. Howland and myself have thoroughly discussed this matter, and both agree with Mr. Smith that it will be a much more permanent job to make an additional cut on the side hill so that the entire roadway will be on a solid footing. This will involve an expenditure of possibly \$8,000—although as soon as I have had an estimate made of the total yardage, I will be in a better position to figure on the expense. For the present I have decided to have wooden uprights placed under the beams where same are joined together, as shown on the blue print. These posts will be carried up from the solid footing of rock about 40 feet below the floor level of the bridge. While I do not believe that there is any immediate danger of the bridge giving way, most everyone crossing the Pali reports that the structure does not look safe, and the uprights when placed in position will make the bridge appear more secure.

I should like if possible to ask the next Legislature for a sufficient appropriation to make the cut and do away entirely with this bridge, also to build in a concrete arch as suggested by Mr. Smith.

I beg to remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
(Sig.) C. S. HOLLOWAY,  
Superintendent of Public Works.

## EX-GOV. BLACK MAY BE NEXT ATTORNEY GENERAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—It is reported that President Roosevelt has offered former Governor Frank S. Black the Attorney Generalship.

## ROYALTY IN PROCESSION,

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The King and Queen of Portugal passed in procession through the streets here yesterday as guests of the Lord Mayor.

## MARTIAL LAW AT RIO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 18.—Martial law continues here. Everything is calm.

## FUSHIMI AT MT. VERNON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Prince Fushimi visited Washington's tomb yesterday.

## A BOMB EXPLODED.

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 18.—A bomb exploded in the Mayor's office yesterday and seriously injured nine persons.

## TAFT FOR PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Taft has started for Panama.

## FIGHT MAY COME AT MUKDEN TODAY



Gen. Kuroki Gen. Fuji Staff Officer

### GENERAL KUROKI WATCHING THE BATTLE AT MOTIENLING.

The commanding officer of the Japanese army and his staff took up their positions on a hill back of the new temple of Kwantai; whence they could survey the entire field of operations and obtain a clear view of the enemy's batteries on the hillsides beyond. General Kuroki gave few orders, as his plans had already been thoroughly prepared. He merely watched their execution and listened to the reports which came over the field telegraph from the various brigade and regimental commanders. Next to General Kuroki stands General Fuji, his chief of staff. The telegraph instrument and the operators are concealed by the large figure in the foreground. The small white spots on the side of the hill in the background are bursting shells.

## A Crisis Approaching at Mukden. Russia Expects Port Arthur to Hold Out Until Baltic Squadron Arrives—Chinese Help Japanese.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

MUKDEN, Nov. 18.—It is believed there will be a battle Friday.

### CONFIDENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The authorities are confident that Port Arthur will hold out until the arrival of the battleship squadron of the Baltic fleet.

### THE FUGITIVE CREW.

CHEFOO, Nov. 18.—The crew of the Rsatoropny have been taken aboard the Chinese gunboat Haiyeng for safe-keeping.

### CHINESE AIDING JAPANESE.

HARBIN, Nov. 18.—Chinese bandits are active. The Japanese are enlisting Chinese militia at thirty cents a day.

### AFTERNOON REPORT.

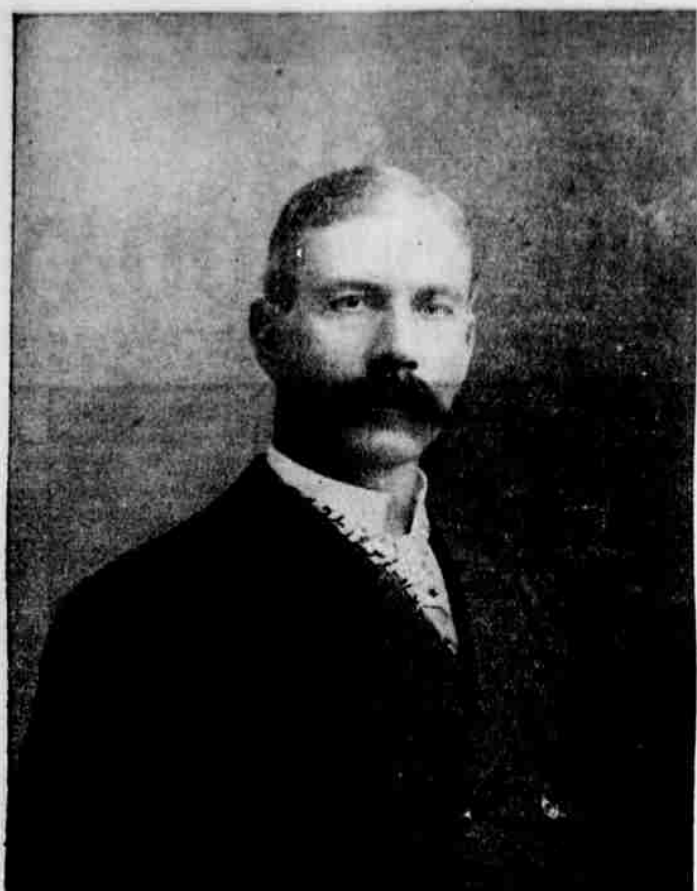
KUROPATKIN'S HEADQUARTERS, Manchuria, Nov. 17.—The Japanese are strengthening the defenses on the Taitse River.

MUKDEN, Nov. 17.—It is reported that 60,000 Japanese have landed preliminary to a turning movement on the Russian right.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Consul General Fowler wires the State Department that the situation at Port Arthur is very critical.



# F. M. SWANZY IS THE NEW HEAD OF THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION



F. M. SWANZY, PRESIDENT OF THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

## Cane Growers Have One of the Largest Meetings In Their History. Cheerful News From the Sugar Market—President's Address and Some Important Papers.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

F. M. Swanzy, president.  
H. P. Baldwin, vice president.  
W. O. Smith, secretary and treasurer.  
G. H. Robertson, auditor.

The foregoing are the officers of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, elected yesterday afternoon by the board of directors which itself had been re-elected at the beginning of proceedings in the morning.

Those present at the morning session were F. M. Swanzy, W. O. Smith, Royal D. Mead, G. M. Rolph, F. A. Schaefer, W. M. Giffard, E. E. Olding, J. F. C. Hagen, J. N. S. Williams, C. F. Eckart, Geo. F. Davies, W. W. Goodale, Pat. McLean, John T. Moir, Andrew Adams, Geo. F. Renton, J. T. Crawley, George Chalmers, W. Pullar, A. Lidgate, A. Horner, W. S. Ogg, W. Hall, C. M. Cooke, Geo. H. Robertson, Jas. Gibb, D. Forbes, A. Garvie, W. C. Parke, G. H. Fairchild, John Watt, Jas. Webster, A. Gertenberg, T. S. Kay, P. C. Jones, W. A. Bowen, C. C. Kennedy and L. A. Thurston. It was one of the largest meetings of the Association ever held. With the managers of plantations, forming the largest element of the convention, were leading men in the plantation agencies and chemists of experiment stations and fertilizer works.

An auspicious incident at the beginning of the initial session was the reading of a cablegram to W. O. Smith, stating that the price of raw sugar at New York the previous day was 4.65 cents a pound.

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Swanzy presided at the opening. In the absence of the retiring president, E. D. Tenney, who before his departure for the Coast, prepared his annual address, of which the following is a summary:

"We are now assembled for the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association," the address began. "It is well for us to remember that the industry which we represent is predominant in these islands, and that the industrial and financial conditions of this community reflect to a very great extent those which surround the cane-planting interests. We have developed from a very small beginning in the middle of this century to a pre-eminent position in the cane-sugar producing countries of the world."

President Tenney attributed the results attained as largely due to the untiring efforts put forth by those in charge of the executive branches of the work on the sugar estates. He urged the importance of continuing the system of gatherings of our sugar men in annual and other meetings for the exchanging of views and experiences.

The improved prices of the past year were mentioned, with the remark that, unfortunately for some of the plantations, a larger portion of their crops were marketed before the higher prices went into effect.

One of the most important matters taken up during the year was the thorough reorganization and enlargement of the Association's Executive Station. A bureau of entomology was

added, to be followed with the staff of a plant pathologist for investigation of the diseases of cane. The starting of sub-stations, where peculiar local conditions may be studied better than at the central station in Honolulu, is another improvement. Damage by the leaf hopper and other pests was the reason for these new developments in connection with the experiment station. Although the running expenses are greatly increased, the amount lost in the past year by the ravages of insect pests "would have paid the cost of establishing fifty stations on the new basis and operating the same for a number of years to come."

The trustees had held 47 meetings during the year. S. M. Damon was elected to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of H. F. Dillingham. There had been two meetings of delegates and trustees, which have become a regular feature of the Association.

There is now on each of the islands an association of plantation managers, which Mr. Tenney urged should be made as strong as possible.

The labor conditions, as indicated by monthly reports, were fairly satisfactory and would be fully dealt with in the report of the labor committee.

It was hoped that this meeting, extending over four days, would more nearly than before carry out the objects of the Association. Reports of committees had been printed so that members could prepare for their discussion.

Mr. Tenney advocated thorough co-operation between the various departments of plantations, also an interchange of ideas and experiences between managers. "We must produce sugar," he went on to say, "at the minimum of cost in order to meet the competition of other countries, and the recommendations or suggestions of your committees of any plans or methods whereby the cost of production may be decreased should receive your most careful attention. The proper utilization of waste products, and the use of scientific knowledge in field and mill, open to you all the widest scope for the application of practical ideas."

In conclusion President Tenney expressed his appreciation of the support given him during his term of office, together with his regret at being unable to attend the annual meeting and banquet.

### THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

W. O. Smith presented his report as secretary. It related the election of officers and appointment of standing committees by the board of trustees. Tabulated reports of the crop for the year were submitted. Concluding the secretary's report.

"The work and responsibilities of the board of trustees is constantly growing, and the reports of the various committees show advances which are being made in the sugar industry of these islands. With greater competition and increasing damage from insects and other diseases, as well as labor difficulties, the work of the board is becoming more and more important. It is our duty to see that the standards of the industry are maintained, and that the interests of the planters are protected."

### THE OPENING DEBATE.

Starting on irrigation, the first discussion of the meeting devoted to the subject of insect pests and cane diseases.

Mr. Swanzy called on Mr. Adams for a report of the committee on cultivation.

Mr. Adams stated that, as the committee had done nothing, he had thought it better not to take up time with any written report on the subject.

Mr. Swanzy remarked that if the rule of saying nothing when nothing was done were always followed, it would be a more silent world.

Mr. Cooke opened the ball by saying something had come under his observation on Maui. A manager favored young instead of old cane in irrigating when water was not too plentiful. Another manager disagreed with the first one, believing in giving all the water to the old cane. He did not want to press the growth of the young cane. A third manager agreed with the second, and a fourth with the first.

Mr. Swanzy called on Mr. Goodale, chairman of the committee on irrigation, for a report, as it might possibly throw light on the question raised.

Mr. Goodale had no report. It was a question between a disquisition of a theoretical kind and telling something about what had been done in developing water. As to the latter, Mr. O'Shaughnessy had written an exhaustive report which had been published in the daily papers. Water was being developed above Waiailua, but the work would not be completed this year. Mr. Goodale recognized himself as Mr. Cooke's fourth manager. In a question of dividing water he thought it more important to protect the young cane.

Mr. Olding told of a plan he had adopted at Kohala, where the soil was porous, of laying out the land with furrows at a fall of three feet in the hundred. Later in discussion he said the plan would not suit where the soil was compact.

Mr. Fairchild spoke of the laterals as depending on the fall of the land. Answering a question he said there was not a great deal of wash in the system.

W. O. Smith said the first place where he knew of furrows on the level was at Lahaina. One difficulty of laying out the ground on the fall was the wash. It seemed to him that where the soil was loose there would be a great deal of wash at the entrance.

Mr. Fairchild said both methods had been tried at Kealia. Before the leaf hopper came he would say Mr. Goodale was right to promote the young cane. The loss from the hopper was one ton in a five ton crop of plant cane, while the yield from short ratoons was almost unaffected. Observing that fact they had cut down the percentage of nitrogen at planting, and when the hopper's period of incubation was over they put in nitrogen. Better results were had from cane thus treated than under the old system.

Mr. Eckart told of experiments at the station. Account was taken in one week of the humidity of the previous week in watering the cane. Different localities required different treatment, and that was where the sub-stations would prove their value. An evil of excessive water was not merely the waste, but it washed out salts of the soil that were valuable solvents of plant food.

The discussion was continued by these already named, together with Messrs. Renton, Lidgate, Gibb, Ogg, Giffard, Kennedy, Horner and Adams. It proved that the leaf hopper had acted differently in different localities. The greatest diversity of experience seemed to be in the matter of stripping cane. In some cases the caution against stripping put forth by Entomologist Perkins was borne out. In others it appeared the best protection was the hardening of the cane rind after stripping.

Mr. Eckart, who was the last speaker, said that while the leaf hopper deserved all that was said against it, there were root diseases more prevalent here than was generally realized. He explained the nature of some of these diseases and remarked on the great benefit that might be expected from the new pathological department of the station.

It came out in the discussion that the various enemies of the leaf hopper were now doing effective work. Besides the ladybird, the little red ant was very effective. It devoured the hoppers by the million.

### FERTILIZATION.

Mr. C. F. Eckart of the Hawaiian Planters' Experiment Station, chairman of the Committee on Fertilization, read a lengthy report on fertilization, which contained a vast amount of valuable data concerning various methods of treating soils with fertilizer, etc. The main part of his report was devoted to technical information. In opening, Mr. Eckart said:

Gentlemen: The Committee on Fertilization for the year 1904 beg to submit the following report:

A circular letter, containing questions on Fertilization, was addressed to each manager in the islands, with the object of getting as complete data as possible on a subject which is probably viewed with more diversity of opinion than any other pertaining to the sugar industry of these islands.

Reports were received from thirty-five plantations in all, and they very thoroughly cover the subject in hand. Conflicting opinions due to a large extent to the varied conditions of soil and climate which characterize the sugar lands of the Territory, would not permit of a truly generalization of results, and it was deemed advisable on that account to present in this report the findings in brief, as suggested by the committee, and discussed at our annual meeting. In the year

future a special Bulletin on Fertilization will be issued by your Experiment Station, which will not only embrace the results of investigations recently completed in the laboratories, but also a consideration of the data contained in the following pages of this report. The two reports will, therefore, supplement each other, and it is to be regretted that, through force of circum-

stances, the Experiment Station Bulletin could not be issued prior to the Planters' meeting.

If we cannot rotate crops, we must let exhausted lands lie idle, plow them up and allow the grass to grow and then turn the cattle in and again plow them up and allow the cattle to pasture and then when plowed for planting the characteristic aroma of a soil with humus is observed, the bacteria of fertility are again active and the soil is again ready to react beneficially to the application of high grade chemical fertilizers. Cultivation in Hawaii has been too intense, the Government has leased its lands to the planter and he has done his best to get all he could out of them before his lease expired, and often to the detriment of the soil.

He has been obliged to burn off all humus-making material there was left after the crop was harvested for fear of borers and other injurious insects. On dry plantations no means of green fertilization seems practical as all the available water is used to produce the crop of cane.

The presence of the leaf hopper has created a condition of affairs in the agriculture of cane that to a certain extent a plantation manager is "at sea." He suddenly finds much of his previous experience and knowledge of no value, and that the new conditions are forcing him to change many of his tactics and ideas. His observation has led him to lay down certain things as a "rule" or "law" because certain

(Continued on Page 3.)

## STATEMENT OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP, 1903-1904

From October 17, 1903, to September 30, 1904.

ISLANDS	Tons	TOTAL Tons	AGENTS	Tons	TOTAL Tons
HAWAII.					
Hawaii Mill Co.	1,728		W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.		
Waiakea Mill Co.	6,151		Honolulu Plantation Co.	16,376	
Hilo Sugar Co.	7,701		Paaubau Sugar Plantation Co.	7,533	
Onomea Sugar Co.	10,940		Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	5,741	
Pepeskeo Sugar Co.	4,907		Hakalau Plantation Co.	8,396	
Honolulu Sugar Co.	5,489		Hilo Sugar Co.	7,701	
Hakalau Plantation Co.	8,396		Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	1,850	
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	4,336		Waimanalo Sugar Co.	2,963	
Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.	2,214		Olowalu Co.	1,125	
Kukaiiau Plantation Co.	1,275				51,685
Kukaiiau Mill Co.	1,274		H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.		
Hamakua Mill Co.	4,691		Lihue Plantation Co.	14,611	
Paaubau Sugar Plantation Co.	7,533		Grove Farm Plantation	1,679	
Honokaa Sugar Co.	7,402		Koloa Sugar Co.	6,172	
Pacific Sugar Mill	3,388		Kekaha Sugar Co.	7,447	
Niuli Mill and Plantation	1,189		Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	17,036	
Halawa Plantation	1,016		Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,415	
Kohala Sugar Co.	2,663		Kukaiiau Plantation Co.	1,275	
Union Mill Co.	1,776		Oahu Sugar Co.	20,870	
Hawi Mill	3,631		Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd.	1,728	
Kona Sugar Co.	897				72,233
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	5,741		Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.		
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	10,954		Waiakea Sugar Co.	6,151	
Puakea Plantation	201		Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	4,336	
Olaa Sugar Co.	13,788		Kukaiiau Mill Co.	1,274	
Puna Sugar Co.	3,146		Hamakua Mill Co.	4,691	
Puako Plantation	438		Niuli Mill and Plantation	1,189	
		122,865	Union Mill Co.	1,776	
			McBryde Sugar Co.	10,535	
			Puakea Plantation	201	
					30,158
MAUI.					
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,415		C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.		
Hana Plantation Co.	2,662		Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	10,954	
Maui Agricultural Co.	13,521		Wailuku Sugar Co.	6,451	
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.	29,829		Honolulu Sugar Co.	5,489	
Wailuku Sugar Co.	6,451		Onomea Sugar Co.	10,940	
Olowalu Co.	1,125		Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.	2,214	
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	17,036		Pepeskeo Sugar Co.	4,907	
Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.	5,461				40,955
Maui Sugar Co.	485		Castle & Cooke, Ltd.		
		77,985	Wailua Agricultural Co.	18,682	
			Ewa Plantation Co.	29,797	
			Apokaa Sugar Co.	874	
			Kohala Sugar Co.	2,663	
			Waimea Sugar Mill Co.	627	
					52,643
OAHU.					
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	2,963		Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.		
Laie Plantation	597		Hawaiian Sugar Co.	11,493	
Kahuku Plantation Co.	6,360		Maui Agricultural Co.	13,521	
Wailua Agricultural Co.	18,682		Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	29,829	
Waianae Co.	5,500		Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.	5,461	
Ewa Plantation Co.	29,797		Kahuku Plantation Co.	6,360	
Apokaa Sugar Co.	874				66,664
Oahu Sugar Co.	20,870		F. A. Schaefer & Co.		
Honolulu Plantation Co.	16,376		Honokaa Sugar Co.	7,402	
		102,019	Pacific Sugar Mill	3,388	
			Maui Sugar Co.	485	
					11,275
KAUAI.					
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	1,850		M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd.		
Makee Sugar Co.	7,840		Hana Plantation Co.	2,662	
Lihue Plantation Co.	14,611				2,662
Grove Farm Plantation	1,679		Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.		
Koloa Sugar Co.	6,172		Laie Plantation	597	
McBryde Sugar Co.	10,535		Gay & Robinson	1,665	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	11,493		Halawa Plantation	1,016	
Gay & Robinson	1,665				3,278
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.	627		Bishop & Co.		
Kekaha Sugar Co.	7,447		Olaa Sugar Co.		13,788
Estate V. Knudsen	687				
		64,606	Puna Sugar Co.		
			Puna Sugar Co.		3,146
			Makee Sugar Co.		
			Makee Sugar Co.		7,840
			J. M. Dowsett.		
			Waianae Co.		5,500
			Hind, Rolph & Co.		
			Hawi Mill	3,631	
			Puako Plantation	438	
					4,069
			H. M. von Holt.		
			Estate V. Knudsen		687
			Kona Sugar Co.		
			Kona Sugar Co.		897
TOTAL		*367,475	TOTAL		*367,475

\* 2,000 pounds to the ton.

Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association,

Honolulu, November 1, 1904.

By its Secretary,

WILLIAM O. SMITH.



## TIME SPENT FOR NAUGHT

### Alleged Waialua Rioters Go Free.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

After their trial had been interrupted on a point of law for a week and two days, the four Chinese indicted for riot at Waialua were discharged yesterday under a verdict of acquittal directed by the court. On Monday, the 7th inst., the prosecution closed its case. A. S. Humphreys for the defendants then moved for a directed verdict on the ground that the presentment of the grand jury, that the true names of the two defendants called John Doe and Richard Roe in the indictment were to them unknown, was at variance with the facts in that the defendants had been tried and convicted in the District Court of Honolulu under their real names. This point was argued on that day and on Wednesday and taken under advisement.

On Thursday Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser moved to have the case reopened so that he might put J. D. Tucker, foreman of the grand jury, on the stand in reference to the point raised about names. The court took time to rule on this motion until 2 o'clock that day, but when the hour arrived continued the case until Monday last.

On Monday the case was continued until Tuesday, and on Tuesday until yesterday. Then the court denied the motion for a directed verdict of acquittal. Mr. Humphreys forthwith moved for the discharge of the defendants on the ground that the continuing of the case, as it had been continued from day to day, was prejudicial to the defendants because the jury could not hold the facts in their proper sequence, and because the court had abused its discretion in taking up another case for trial while this trial was pending.

Judge Gear asked if objections to the continuances were entered at the times they were made. Mr. Humphreys answering in the negative the motion was denied.

Another motion for the discharge of the defendants was made and denied, when Mr. Humphreys closed the case for the defense, putting in no evidence. Mr. Prosser went ahead with the closing argument to the jury for the prosecution.

Judge Gear then, without hearing a closing argument for the defense, directed the jury to acquit the defendants.

#### MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need special watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

A good fortnight of court days went for nothing in this trial, which goes for a miscarriage of justice one way or another. Mr. Prosser, however, after the trial admitted that the court's ruling was correct.

#### THE CUMMINS CASE

Joseph O. Carter has filed a demurrer in the suit of John A. Cummins vs. Joseph O. Carter, trustee, and others. He sets up in his case the part of plaintiff and denies the constitutionality of the laws of Hawaii giving jurisdiction to a circuit judge at chambers to hear the case. It is also represented that the allegations of the complaint do not show that the trust deed the plaintiff wishes canceled was not his free and voluntary act. Further, "that it appears that said plaintiff chose to rely on the judgment of this defendant rather than his own as regards the contents of said trust deed," and "that said plaintiff was guilty of laches in not ascertaining the contents of said trust deed for himself."

#### DEFAULTING CLERK'S BOND.

Edward Vivian Richardson has entered a demurrer to the complaint of C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, the grounds being in part as follows: That on July 1, 1901, the Superintendent of Public Works had no lawful power to appoint him as clerk in the Bureau of Water Works, nor to take from him a bond, and that the bond taken from him is null and void. That he, Richardson, had no power or authority by law, acting as clerk mentioned, to collect money for the Territory of Hawaii, and that he was under no legal duty to pay over to the Treasurer of the Territory any money so collected by him. That the amended complaint is unintelligible in failing to set out the duties of the clerk of the Bureau of Water Works.

In the same case Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., administrator of the estate of W. H. Cornwell, deceased, demurs to the complaint, saying it is uncertain in not setting forth what liability, if any, was incurred by W. H. Cornwell prior to his death, and suit was not brought against this defendant upon the claim within two months after its rejection.

#### COURT NOTES.

Araki, defended by F. E. Thompson, will be put on trial before Judge Gear this morning for assault with a dangerous weapon.

Judge Robinson sustained the demurrer to the amended complaint of Wong Loy et al. vs. Hoffschlaeger & Co. and A. M. Brown, with leave to amend within ten days. S. H. Derby for plaintiffs; W. W. Thayer for defendants.

Judge Robinson's jury has been excused until notified. Arthur Johnstone is individually excused from the jury until further notice. The late S. E. Damon's will was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge De Bolt, and letters testamentary ordered to issue to Gertrude Damon, widow of deceased, without bonds. A. F. Brock, J. M. Makinnon and J. A. Thompson were appointed as appraisers of the estate.

Judge De Bolt made an order that the clerk of his court pay to William R. Castle the sum of \$380 taxes paid by him upon the property involved in the partition suit of N. L. Scott et al. vs. E. W. Phipps et al.

Return of summons has been made in an assumpsit suit brought by Henry May & Co., Ltd., vs. J. K. Kalaniano'ole for \$465.35 for goods sold and delivered.

Judge Weaver has referred the petition of Peter C. Jones, Limited, for title in the Land Registration Court to J. M. Monsarrat as examiner.

John Emmeluth vs. Mary E. Foster, ejectment, was heard jury waived by Judge De Bolt yesterday.

Thompson & Clemons for plaintiff give notice of motion before Judge De Bolt next Monday to set for hearing the suit of Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd., vs. Koolau Kaihanahoe, defendant, and Allen & Robinson, Ltd., garnishee.

Jennie Hilton petitions that letters of administration be issued to P. E. R. Strauch upon the estate of her late husband, James S. Hilton, which consists of a right of purchase leasehold at Olua valued at \$500.

### KAUAI JAPS OVER- POWER POLICE

The Niihau brought news yesterday of a serious riot at Makaweli Sunday night. It seems that Deputy Sheriff Crowell and four policemen raided a house where Japanese were gambling and captured five of the number. Friends of the prisoners rallied, formed a mob and, when the officers started to leave the building, knocked one down with a bottle. They then made a rush and overpowered the other officers, Crowell escaping through a window. He got assistance from the plantation and succeeded in rescuing the policemen and dispersing the Japs. Officers from other parts of the island went to Makaweli and arrested Japs suspected of the rioting. By Monday morning 24 Japs had been taken into custody. During Sunday night Japs seized a Porto Rican informer and after tying him, dragged him along the road and otherwise maltreated him.

#### SORE MUSCLES

Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## F. M. SWANZY IS THE NEW HEAD OF THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page 2.)

results had always been produced by certain means or in a certain manner, but now he suddenly finds his so-called "rules" or "laws" all wrong.

We have found that land producing cane which still responds to high grade chemical fertilizers, when treated with the amount formerly applied, is the first cane to be attacked by the leaf hopper when it makes its appearance in the late fall or winter, and it is in such cane that often the greatest damage is done. We think that the stimulation and rapid growth produced by the fertilizer has only invited the hopper to lay its eggs in the soft succulent leaves and thus a much larger crop of young hoppers hatch from such cane, and as they go the most damage, the more juice in the leaves the more food for the young hoppers and a greater amount of the resultant honey dew in which flourish the fungus diseases. We have therefore thought it better practice to cut down the percentage of nitrogen in the fertilizer at time of planting to a point that would produce no excessive growth of leaf and stalk and thus render the leaves hard and fibrous rather than soft and succulent during the winter months when the hopper is most active on—

Where the leaves are dry and fibrous the adult hopper does not seem to lay as many eggs owing perhaps to the difficulty of depositing them properly, or not being placed far enough into the cellular tissue of the hard leaves, the project above the surface where ants, the larvae of the lace wing fly and perhaps other insects devour them before they can hatch. If, as the entomologists tell us, the presence of an abundance of food causes the wingless variety of hopper to appear, is not the application of large amounts of soluble nitrogen conducive to the development of the wingless hopper which they say lays the most eggs? When the warm months of spring arrive and the wingless hoppers have disappeared and the egg laying is about over, then we apply the nitrogen which had been taken from the fertilizer applied at time of planting.

#### HANDLING OF CANE.

The report of the committee on handling and transportation of cane, was presented by Manager George F. Renton of Ewa Plantation, Oahu. He said in part:

Gentlemen: Since the inception of the sugar industry in these islands the Handling and Transportation of Cane has been one of its principal problems. The first consideration under this head is to deliver sufficient cane to the factory "to keep the mill going." The second consideration is the reduction of cost of whatever system may be used to obtain the first.

Thus each district has, after years of experiment, about settled to its satisfaction the system or combination of systems best suited to its needs. Hilo and Eastern Kohala has its flumes, Eastern Hamakua its trolleys, Paauhau its gravity road, Kohala its combination of wagons and traction engines, and Oahu, Maui and Kauai their extensive railroad systems. It is probably a fair inference to say that, for some time to come, there will be probably little change in the transportation systems now used.

The problem is to perfect, reduce the labor of, and economize those systems. In short, the problem has almost ceased

to be one of transportation and is now one of handling cane; that is to say the picking of the cane from the field and the placing of it in a conveyer, whether that conveyer be flume, trolley, railroad car or anything else.

In the earlier history of the sugar business labor was fairly plentiful. It is not so now in some portions of the Territory. And there is no assurance but that later on these conditions may be worse instead of better. Further than this, loading cane by hand is extremely hard work.

Each plantation gets as much work out of its men as it can. Mr. Renton's report contained communications on the subject of handling cane from managers of various plantations. The automatic cane loaders—the Wilson-Webster and the Gregg were spoken of. Mr. Renton says of them:

The principal point to which your attention is drawn is the favorable comparison that either of these machines make with present loading rates. The tests themselves were neither exhaustive nor altogether thorough. You are not asked to pin your faith to the estimates. They are not even to be taken as an absolutely accurate comparison of the two loading machines. The writer of this paper, who made the tests, is of the opinion that there is not so much to choose between them in the way of cost of actually loading cane on cars. Each has points of superiority over the other, and each can be greatly improved as the designers themselves admit. But the Wilson-Webster loader has two things especially that are in its favor:

(1) It is a substantially built machine.

(2) It draws its loads in by wire and thus eliminates the necessity of having a large number of teams in the harvesting field.

There are several points to be made in favor of loading machines as against manual labor which one might overlook. Loading machines do not go on a strike, neither do they require a picked body of men to lift the cane from the ground to the top of the car. The machine does the lifting, and in either the Wilson-Webster or the Gregg loader any one, even a boy, can place the cane in slings or in the "boat" sled. And they not only do not require picked men, but they require less men, picked or otherwise, which is always a marked advantage.

Both of the tests referred to were carried out on the Ewa Plantation, whose flat lands gave very favorable opportunity to the machines. In a hilly country like results might not have been realized. Under these latter conditions it will be necessary to have loaders to suit local requirements. The point that your committee wishes to emphasize is merely this—the necessity for abolishing, as far as possible, the heavy labor of handling and loading cane, and the necessity that each plantation meet its own requirements in this line.

Waialake Plantation has its loading machines which, from all accounts, are giving satisfaction. Kula Plantation has improved its trolley system to suit its needs. Ewa Plantation Co. has ordered three of the Wilson-Webster loaders for use in 1935. Honolulu Plantation Co. has, we understand, tried several machine loaders and is at work on another.

Evidently the plantations appreciate the situation.

## HOW PARKER TOOK THE NEWS OF HIS DEFEAT

ROSEMOUNT, ESOPUS, (N. Y.), November 8.—"Well, gentlemen, I don't think the rest of the returns would be profitable to listen to, and I bid you all good-night."

With that remark Alton B. Parker, Democratic Presidential nominee for President, at 10 o'clock to-night left the library of his home at Rosemount, where he had received the news of his defeat, and retired. A delegation of ten friends from New York, residents of Kingston and nearby points, filed slowly out of the library, and the curtain fell upon the Democratic nominee and his Presidential aspirations. No one arrived to cheer the gloom and silence of Rosemount until after 9 o'clock. Then the delegation from New York, headed by Rudolph and George Nerdlinger, was admitted to the library.

To them Mr. Parker made a brief statement, telling of his great regret for the overwhelming defeat and laying the blame upon the trusts.

When asked if he had any statement

to make, Judge Parker pulled a telegraph blank toward him and wrote hastily for a moment. Then he said: "I am going to send this telegram to President Roosevelt."

The message was dispatched at once. The first news of the election was telephoned to Judge Parker from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and showed a Republican gain over the vote received by Bryan in 1900. The message was sent by a friend, who said he feared the Republicans had won. If the Judge agreed with his friend on the first report he did not show it, but good naturedly upbraided his informant, for faint-heartedness.

In the village of Esopus there was genuine grief manifested by Democrats who gathered in the two inns and the railway station, at the discouraging character of the returns, but many had foreseen the result as based upon the returns for the village, which Judge Parker had failed to carry, by fourteen votes.

### WAILUKU BUILDING ATTRACTS NO BID

Officials of the Public Works Department were given an impression yesterday that the contractors of Honolulu had all gone on a vacation. The time for receiving bids for the construction of a new fire station at Wailuku expired at noon without a solitary bid having been received. It is a \$400,000 proposition. Bids on this occasion were invited on new specifications, those received on the original schedule having all been too high for the money the Legislature voted.

### IDA MCKINLEY'S HUSBAND DEAD

The San Francisco Examiner tells of the death of Geo. E. Morse, who was the husband of Ida McKinley formerly of Honolulu. Mrs. Morse was the daughter of Daniel McKinley at one time U. S. consul here. The Examiner says:

George F. Morse, Clerk of the United States District Court, died here yesterday after a short illness. He was engaged to marry Mrs. Morse, who was further complicated by a long illness. Although the time was

serious, his physicians and friends thought that his strong constitution would pull him through. Yesterday afternoon a change for the worse was noticed in his condition and he became unconscious. His end was painless.

Mrs. Morse married Miss Ida McKinley, the favorite niece of the former President of the United States. She survives him with her daughter, Margaret McKinley Morse, twelve years of age. Mr. Morse was a prominent member of the Olympic Club and was fond of athletic and outdoor life. He was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court by ex-President McKinley and in the conduct of his office he has been noted for his uniform courtesy in the transaction of business. He was also United States Commissioner in the same court. His many many qualities endeared to him a large number of personal friends. As a host he was a charming entertainer and the Morse home was the scene of many delightful gatherings.

## HONOLULU WOMAN HEIR TO FORTUNE

Mrs. E. M. Fowler of Oakland, formerly Miss Margaret Brewer of Honolulu, has just come into a large fortune by the death of her husband. She was formerly a teacher at Punahou Preparatory. The Call has the following:

OAKLAND, Nov. 9.—News of the death of Eldridge M. Fowler, a millionaire capitalist, at Pasadena yesterday, recalls his romantic marriage to Margaret Brewer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brewer of this city, who was employed as governess to Miss Kate Grosvenor Fowler, his daughter.

Fowler, who was 71 years old, leaves an estate valued at \$4,000,000, a portion of which his wife will inherit.

Mrs. Fowler is a graduate of the University of New York. She took a three years' course, post graduate, in pedagogy, and was engaged by Fowler as private tutor and companion for his daughter, Kate. The aged millionaire fell in love with the handsome and intellectual woman. He proposed marriage, the wedding taking place in New York in September, 1902. The Fowlers made an extended European trip this year, but in October they returned on account of Fowler's illness. His physicians ordered him to California. A special car brought the sick man to his palatial residence at Pasadena, arriving there Saturday. Death followed Monday from cerebral hemorrhage.

Mrs. Fowler, her mother and her step-daughter were with the patient when he passed away.

Fowler was from Detroit, Mich. He had large interests in the McCormick agricultural works of Chicago, owned enormous holdings in iron mines in Canada, owned real estate in New York, and is said to have had an annual income of \$250,000.

The wife's family is resident at 578 Thirteenth street, this city. Her father was one of Hawaii's leading attorneys, but his home had been in Oakland for years.

## IS OUT FOR BUSINESS

Manager Lake of the Alexander Young Hotel has received information from St. Louis that there will be a great movement of travel from the mainland to Hawaii and the Orient the coming winter and spring. The war scare in the Far East has blown over and people are again figuring on trips across the Pacific.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is making a strong bid for Pacific Ocean travel, and is advertising extensively in eastern magazines. The back page of the Saturday Evening Post of November 12, contains a full page ad. of the Pacific Mail in colors. At the top is a Mercator map showing the United States, the Pacific Ocean and part of Chinese Asia, with the Hawaiian Islands and Honolulu showing up prominently the latter as a port of call for the Mail Company's steamships. The center of the page shows a fine illustration of the Korea and the reading matter below says:

"Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Realizing that, very soon, a great share of the pleasure travel of the American continent, instead of continuing over the beaten paths of Europe, will be diverted to the far more novel and interesting scenes of the Far East, the Pacific Mail has made preparations to satisfy every demand of the most exacting tourist.

"The luxurious appointments, the immense size, the great speed, hitherto known to a very few of the Atlantic liners—and to them but recently—are duplicated or improved upon in the new and magnificent Pacific Mail steamships, now plying between San Francisco and Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines and Australia."

#### DO NOT BE INFLUENCED.

Never hesitate to say "No" to your dealer if he offers you a substitute for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal on the market for the prompt cure of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and you make no mistake in buying this medicine. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## JAPS ACCUSE DICK LANE

### The Hauula Sheriff Said to Have Taken Money.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

With the holding of two Japanese in the sum of \$1500 and one for \$500 before United States Commissioner Judd yesterday afternoon, there was brought to light a case of wrongdoing for which Deputy Sheriff Dick Lane of the District of Koolaula, is said to be responsible. In short, Deputy Sheriff Lane was accused in the Commissioner's court of having received money from Japanese of his district for permitting them to manufacture okolehao.

Fukuda, Oyama and Morita are the three Japanese who have preferred the charges, and they are among the Japanese arrested at Hauula last Sunday by United States Marshal Hendry and Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain. The Federal Government was represented by United States Attorney Breckons.

Mr. Lane was called as a witness. He denied having ever received okolehao from the Japanese and said his only conversation with them concerning okolehao was when he asked them if there were any illicit stills in their vicinity.

Oyama stated that he and another Japanese had made arrangements with Sheriff Lane to make okolehao during August and September for which they had paid him \$75. Tanaka bought empty bottles in Honolulu which were shipped around the island by schooner and a distilling pan was sent from this city by train. After setting up their apparatus Lane told them it was all right and to go ahead. At the end of the two months Lane told them to quit.

Oyama did not think he should be arrested when he had paid for the privilege of distilling. He had given Lane a quantity of okolehao.

It is said that account books of the Japanese show that the \$75 was paid to Lane and for the specific purpose of distilling okolehao.

## WANTS AN APRON FROM GOVERNOR

The following letter has been received by Gov. Carter:

"To His Excellency the Chief Executive of Hawaii.

"We wish to ask a personal favor and knowing you have great demands upon your time, will state our business as briefly as possible.

"We are members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church in Newtonville, Massachusetts. Our work is largely of a charitable nature, and in order to obtain money for our work we are to hold a fair the first week in December. One feature, and a very interesting one, is to be a white apron table with an apron from each State in the Union. Will it be presuming too much to ask the chief executive to favor us with an apron, and could you donate one which would have some characteristic feature, and send same at an early date. Thanking you in advance for your kind consideration we are

"Yours sincerely  
MRS. A. H. TERRELL  
and  
"MRS. L. C. CARTER.  
"Address Mrs. L. C. Carter,  
"64 Washington Park,  
"Newtonville,  
"Massachusetts.  
"November 4th, 1904."

## MEDICOS TO PUBLISH THEIR TRANSACTIONS

Dr. McDonald, the Government bacteriologist, spoke enthusiastically yesterday of the prospects of a successful meeting of the Hawaiian Medical Association, to open on Saturday evening and conclude with a banquet at the Moana hotel on Monday evening. There has been a goodly number of accessions to the membership lately. Doctors A. G. Hodgins, Walter Hoffmann and F. R. Day are the committee of arrangements for the annual session. It is probable that the transactions of the Association at this meeting will be published, like those of the State medical associations on the mainland.

## N. FERNANDEZ FOR BOARD OF HEALTH

Nagaron Fernandez, the notary public, has been recommended by the Hawaiian Medical Association as the successor to John C. Lane on the Board of Health. Governor Carter will consult with President J. E. Pinkham before making an appointment.







# KINNEY WAS NOT IN IT

## What McClanahan Knows About Ditch.

W. A. Kinney, in his \$50,000 libel suit against Samuel Parker, has, by his attorneys—Robertson & Wilder, Henry E. Cooper and S. H. Derby—filed a motion for an order that a commissioner be appointed to take the deposition of E. B. McClanahan, now residing in the city of Chicago, Illinois. An affidavit by Mr. Derby attached says that he is informed and believes that Mr. McClanahan will testify as follows:

"That the Hamakua Ditch scheme, which resulted in the present Hamakua Ditch Company, Limited, was first suggested to him by one J. T. McCrosson; that at that time said McClanahan was a member of a legal partnership together with S. M. Ballou and the plaintiff, W. A. Kinney, and that they were doing business under the firm name of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan; that said scheme being suggested by the said McCrosson, said McClanahan expressed a desire to reserve an interest in said scheme for his partners, Kinney and Ballou, as well as for himself; that said Kinney was at that time not in the Hawaiian Islands and consequently said McClanahan signed his name to some of the preliminary papers in regard to the said scheme, intending to reserve for the said Kinney a right to participate in said scheme, if he should so desire; and that said Kinney was in no way a promoter of said enterprise; that as soon as the matter was presented to said Kinney he declined to have anything to do with the same, and that the defendant, Samuel Parker, was advised of said Kinney's non-participation in said matter from the beginning of his connection with the same, and was also advised that said McClanahan and said Ballou acted solely as individuals in said scheme and never pretended, in their dealings with said Parker, to act for the firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, or for said Kinney; that any papers in said matter, bearing said Kinney's signature, by an attorney, were purely formal and known to be so by said Parker and were made necessary solely by the fact that said Kinney's name appeared in the original agreement because of the said McClanahan's desire to reserve for him a right to participate in said scheme, should he so desire, on his return to Hawaii; that neither said firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, nor any member of it, ever acted or pretended to act for said Parker, who was at all times represented by independent counsel; that the agreement referred to in the alleged libel in the above cause was not drawn up by any member of said firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, nor under their advice, and was made a long time after said Kinney had declined to have anything to do with said matter to the full knowledge of the said defendant, Samuel Parker; that said Kinney never took any part in the negotiations in relation to said scheme, nor did he participate in any of the meetings of the promoters thereof, and he had no rights, duties nor obligations in regard thereto, all of which said Samuel Parker well knew."

## Will be Credit to Honolulu's Educational Institutions.

With the completion of the handsome new Royal School the Board of Education has an educational building which would command attention in San Francisco and other large cities. The school replaces the old structure on Emma street. Workmen are now busy putting on the finishing touches and expect to turn the building over to the Board at the end of the week.

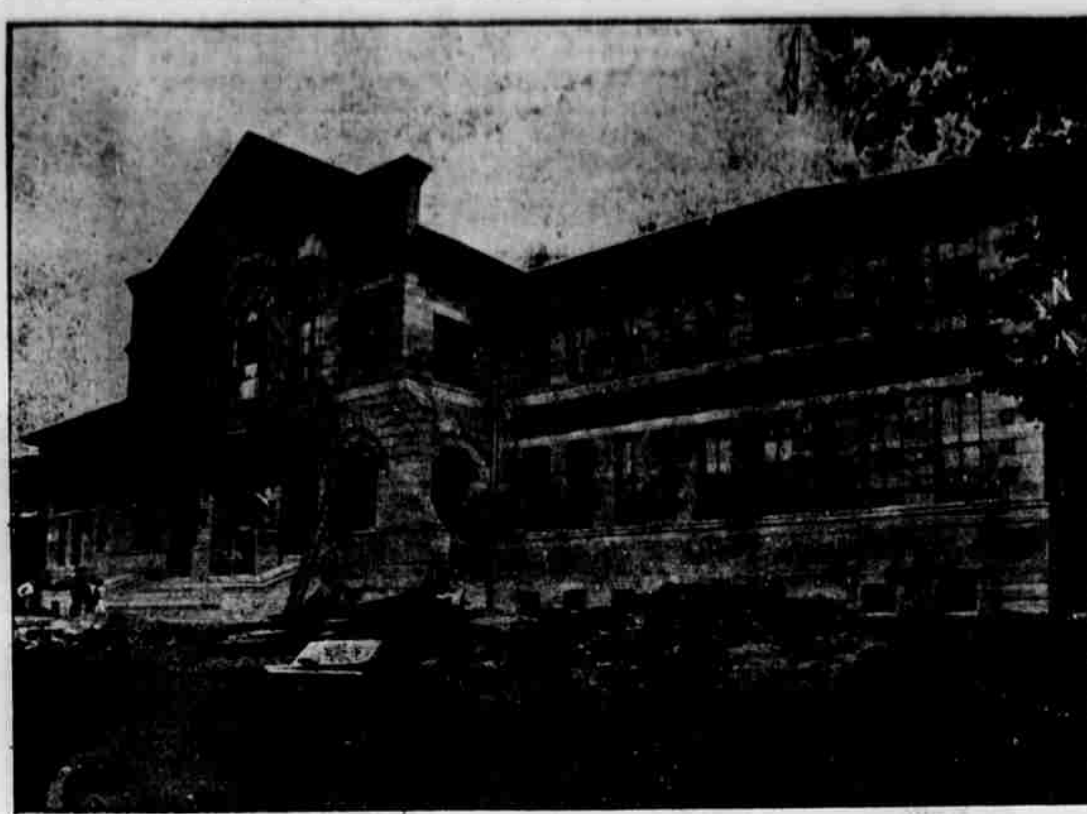
The building is a commanding structure, two stories in height, with a raised Colonial front, narrow balcony at the second story, with two wings adjoining the central portion. It is a brick building with a coating of concrete with a colonial trimming effect. The body of the concrete finish is treated with a splashed coating of dark volcanic sand, in imitation of rough blue island stone. The shingles are covered with graphite.

The interior throughout is finished in natural light woods. The walls above the blackboards in the school rooms are tinted a tea-green and the ceilings in buff. The desks are of dark wood and each room is provided with large and small desks to accommodate large and small scholars.

On the main side of the second story is the assembly room which is just over the main entrance. By a system of sliding partitions the six rooms on either side of the assembly hall can be turned into one large room, capable of accommodating about 1000 children. The school has seating accommodations for 700 pupils.

The floors are heavily timbered and supported. Cabot's patent quilting has been placed between ceilings and floors. This absorbs moisture and renders the floors fireproof.

The corridors are wide and the staircases can accommodate from three to four children abreast, so that in case of fire the building can be emptied in a very short time. A system of electric call bells is being installed through the building, all connecting



NEW ROYAL SCHOOL.

with the principal's office. A large fire and alarm gong will be installed. The children will be instructed in a fire and emergency drill, the gong being sounded only when it is desired for some reason to empty the building.

The iron scroll work of the main entrance doors is of a handsome design. The Hawaiian coat-of-arms, designating the name of the school "Royal" appears in the grill work over the

doors. Dickey and Newcomb were the architects and the American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction company were the contractors. George Stratemeyer, the government inspector, is looking after the work.

The opening will be held sometime in the month of January. Superintendent Atkinson is quite proud of the building.

## KEKAHA PORTO RICANS COMPLAINT INVESTIGATED

### The Petition the Work of a Peripatetic Mischief Maker--Manager Faye Would Be Sorry to Lose the People.

Some weeks ago Governor Carter gave the Advertiser for publication a petition from several Porto Ricans, who professed to be living at Kekaha, Kauai, complaining of their treatment on the plantation there. The petition was printed in full in the Advertiser.

Governor Carter wrote to H. P. Faye, manager of Kekaha Sugar Co., on the subject matter of the petition, and to C. B. Hoegaard, District Magistrate of Kekaha, asking him to investigate the condition of the Porto Ricans in his district. Both of these gentlemen have replied to the Governor with the detailed reports on the cases of the seven signers of the petition.

Judge Hoegaard reports in reference to the matter as follows:

**THE PETITION'S AUTHOR.**  
The petition was gotten up by one Jose Ramon Vendrell, who travels from one plantation to another, living on his countrymen. He came here originally as an agent for procuring Porto Rican laborers, but he had not the look to be an agent of such class, and standing as the Hawaiian planters had any confidence in him. He is well educated, of unsteady habits and not well balanced.

**THE PORTO RICANS.**  
"Kekaha plantation has about forty Porto Ricans on its payroll and, with women and children, about a hundred of them are on the place. Their quarters are situated on a sand flat near the mill and on the seacoast. Wells have been dug in many places near the camp which contain brackish water. It is, however, fit for washing purposes. Drinking water is had at the mill, which comes from springs in the mountains, and they have in no cases to carry drinking water more than 300 yards. From the looks of their quarters they evidently use only a small amount of washing water.

"A family with children has two rooms and a kitchen. Single men have each one room. For families consisting of only a man and his wife, there are only two rooms and one kitchen for two such families. All of them have free firewood and doctor whether they work or not. Nearly all of them appear to be happy. All that I saw said that the plantation management and overseers were kind and good to them, and I believe from my own knowledge that they are better treated here than on most places. They get one dollar more per month than the laborers of other nationalities. None of them have ever complained about the management and, as a rule, Porto Ricans in this neighborhood seek work from this plantation, as they are well treated here.

"From visits to them and from inquiries I have found out the following facts about those that complained.

**THE COMPLAINTERS.**  
"Francisco Mattos is 27 years of age and very sick-looking. He has not worked for three years. He never goes to see the doctor and acts as if he were not sick at all.

"Severo Colon is 31 years old. The

head overseer of the place tells me that he worked five days after arrival and has not worked since. He is old and decrepit looking and has no family.

"Blas Aponte is 68 years old, is considered by the plantation authorities a good man and has been given light work. He has no family and no relatives. He is very hard of hearing and has not wanted work for a long time.

"Eleuterio Valle is not in Kekaha and as far as I can find has never been with the plantation.

"Secundino Troche is a married man with four children, of whom two grown-up live with him. He is not a very creditable specimen of humanity—makes his living by gambling and has served one year in jail for larceny, and came back from jail about a year ago.

"Pedro Galindo is married. He works with the women in the field and so does his wife. He does not look strong.

"Rosario Torres is not at Kekaha.

**CONCLUSIONS.**  
"My recommendations are that nothing be done about the petition, as there is no reasonable complaint contained therein. The Porto Ricans at Kekaha are, as a rule, contented. There are among them a few sick and unfortunate that have to depend partly on the charity of their compatriots and others, and they do get help."

**THE MANAGER'S STATEMENT.**  
Manager Faye writes the Governor in part as follows:

"In regard to the petition of certain Porto Ricans I have only to say that the men who signed it are of the worst element.

"Primitivo Mattos never works but we have never asked him to leave and we have given him a house ever since he has been here.

"Severo Colon, ditto.

"Secundino Troche broke his arm the first day he worked, after having left the plantation, by jumping off a moving train. We had him at the hospital for some time. He is now well but his arm is weak. He does some light work. He has the reputation of being a gambler and has been in jail.

"Pedro Galindo works at light jobs but is not very strong.

"The others who signed are not here and we cannot find out if they have ever been here. Their names are not on our payroll. Most of these men are single.

**CAUSED A STRIKE.**  
"I understand that Mr. Hoegaard was here the other day to investigate the matter, and as a direct result we had today a strike among them. The Porto Ricans objected to work with their kind.

"They said they were Americans and had the support of the Governor of Hawaii.

well. I told them they were not bound to work on the plantation, but could go where they liked. I do not know how they will act but trust they will all go back to work. If not we certainly cannot afford to house them here.

**PORTO RICANS LIKED.**  
"We have had no trouble with our Porto Ricans before this. As a rule they like to work at Kekaha and we have almost daily men coming to apply for work. We have taken on only men whom three of our old men will guarantee.

"I have always liked the Porto Ricans as workmen, and I think our gang of forty odd is as good a set of laborers as can be found on the islands, and I should be very sorry if they left here."

## CHEMIST TOEPELMANN FOUND UNCONSCIOUS

Night before last after midnight the well-known chemist of the Pacific Fertilizer Works, T. Toepelmann, was found lying on King street near the corner of Liliha. His breath showed he had been drinking and the police, as is customary in such cases, put him in a cell. Noticing that the stranger was well-dressed extra care was taken of him, an officer spending the better part of an hour bathing his face and head with cold water. There were no signs of broken bones or of cerebral shock, the whole appearance of the man being the familiar one produced by alcoholism.

Mr. Toepelmann was made as comfortable as possible for the night. In the morning it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain and he was immediately taken to the Queen's Hospital, where he was hanging between life and death at a late hour last night.

Mr. Toepelmann lives out at Kalihi and was seen aboard a King street car at the Young Hotel corner by friends about half-past eleven. How or why he happened to get out of the car is not known.

A pool of blood was found where he lay in the street. Whether he received his injury by falling against the curb or was assaulted is not known. The police think he fell. It seems probable that he was robbed as he always carries a considerable amount of money around with him, while when searched only 45 cents were found.

The friends of Mr. Toepelmann are up in arms at what they term the negligence of the police in not having had a doctor examine him when brought in.

A letter has been addressed to the Attorney General on these lines and the matter will be brought before the Grand Jury when it meets at this morning.

Judge Dole sentenced Manuel Lucero, the Costa Rican coal passer on the steamer Sonoma, to one month's imprisonment for assault on the high seas committed upon Assistant Engineer McIntosh.

There was to have been a meeting of the Builders and Trades' Association last evening but on account of the inclement weather a quorum could not be got together and the meeting was postponed.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN OLD VIRGINIA.**  
The Hutchinson Drug Company, which is located at Perry, Oklahoma, U. S. A., in speaking of the sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "We take pleasure in recommending it to our customers because we believe it honestly made and a veritable preparation. We sold it in old Virginia and several other states, receiving a period of over twenty years, and have always found it to give perfect satisfaction." For sale by all druggists and through the Hawaiian Islands, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## PLANTERS' CONVENTION

### Machinery and Labor Saving Devices Discussed.

"Machinery" and "Labor-Saving Devices" were the two general topics that occupied the second day's session, yesterday, of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. It would be impossible in newspaper space to give even a synopsis of the elaborate reports presented on these subjects, coming in as they did in pamphlets of 15 and 20 octavo pages, respectively, and copiously illustrated with engravings and diagrams.

The report of the Committee on Machinery embodied papers as follows: C. Hedemann, chairman, dealt with a complete new factory erected on Hauli plantation, the enlargement of the evaporator of the Hilo Sugar Co., the installation of a complete nine-roller mill by Paauhau Plantation, the same thing on Kahuku Plantation with a Wick's cane unloader and a Krajewski crusher, an additional large pumping station on Honolulu Plantation, the conversion of Oahu Plantation's nine-roller to a twelve-roller mill, the conversion of Koloa's two-roller into a three-roller plant and the replacing by Kilauea Sugar Co. of its old three-roller mill with a new 32x60 three-roller mill; also new machinery installations made at Lihue, Makaweli and Pacific mills.

James Scott of Kihel contributed an exhaustive paper on "Fuel Oil," replete with tables and diagrams, which elicited one of the most interesting discussions thus far of the sessions. Oil seemed to hold its position in the end against all objections.

"Juice Weighing Machinery" was the subject of a thesis by J. N. S. Williams of Pioneer Mill.

Mr. Hedemann, besides the main report already noted, embodied in the pamphlet an essay on "Progress in Milling," containing a table as wide as four pages showing average results obtained in the three seasons 1902, 1903 and 1904 by fourteen mills in the Hawaiian Islands.

Max Lorenz, consulting engineer of H. H. Harkfield & Co., furnished the concluding paper of the series, on "Central Condensation in Sugar Houses."

**LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.**  
James A. Low of Honolulu Plantation Co., as chairman of the new Committee on Labor-Saving Devices, presented a profusely illustrated pamphlet as the result of the committee's investigations.

In the introductory remarks the report speaks hopefully of the possibility of the advent of successful cane loaders and cane cutters. Labor-saving devices that have come under the committee's observation are mentioned as follows:

Wick's cane unloader in use at Punene, Maui, has been "a perfect success." A machine for sewing sugar bags at the same place has been so successful that a second one was ordered. The saving is not in labor but in time. One season's savings on this score will pay for a machine.

An overhead juice-weighing Howe beam scale on Honolulu plantation has given perfect success. An electrical register of mill data has been installed in the same mill. A new vacuum pump built by the Honolulu Iron Works is favorably mentioned.

Cuts are given of a simple automatic weaver reporter placed upon the dischargers of all of the high duty irrigating pumps of the Honolulu plantation. "The great advantage to the management of this device is the daily record obtained which gives a check upon the exact running time of the pumps and shows the least change in rate of discharge. Due to such causes as low steam or poor valves, etc."

The Wilson-Webster cane-loader, used on Ewa plantation, is stated to have merit. Slings and derricks are discussed at some length and illustrated.

Correspondence had been carried on with D. M. Osborn & Co., manufacturers of the Osborn cutter, with a view to having them try their skill in devising a cane-cutter. They suggested the possibility of a machine that would bring down the stalks in two cuts and the committee believed the idea could be worked up to a feasibility. However, the Osborns had to give up consideration of the matter for the present owing to a pressure of work in their establishment.

Reference is made in conclusion to a plan devised by George Mayfield of Punene for hilling up, and to new tools devised by John A. Scott of the Hilo Sugar Co. and Messrs. Webster and Forbes of the Oahu Sugar Co., to split the stalks of yellow Caledonia cane so that they can be handled by the harrows when expelling land.

**THE THIRD DAY.**  
The Planters' Association will resume its sessions this morning. This evening its annual banquet will be held at the Mauna Hotel.

After five years in court the case of L. Akio, trustee for Anthony Lee, vs. Waiolua Agricultural Co., has been settled by the plaintiff's consenting to judgment for defendant before Judge Robinson.

## RIOTING JAPANESE AT EWA PLANTATION

The Japanese laborers seem to be feeling their oats. A case very similar to the Makaweli riot took place at Ewa last week. Like the Kauai affair, the riot at Ewa was occasioned by the arresting of Japanese gamblers by the police.

Deputy Sheriff Fernandez and five policemen captured about fifteen Japs who were gambling in a house in the lower camp. On leaving the house a mob of about 200 Japanese confronted them and began to throw stones at the police. Fernandez, who was unarmed, secured an ax in the house and with this weapon managed to keep the men at a distance. After getting the prisoners a couple of miles from the camp he released them on their putting up \$10 cash bail each. They were fined \$5 and costs each next day in the district court.

## Built Me Up

Have you been ill? Are you still weak and discouraged? Do not get strength as fast as you think you should? Then take a good tonic, something that will aid your digestion and build you up quickly.



Here is a letter from Mr. R. Bartholomew, Jr., Mt. Vernon, Mo., Australia. He also signs his photograph.

"After a very severe attack of rheumatism fever I was left in a very weak condition. It was feared that I could not possibly pull through. I could get no help from any medicine. I feel sure that unless there had been a change just at that time I could not have recovered. But a friend of mine had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla and knew what a splendid tonic it was. So he urged me to try it. I can now truthfully say that I feel better even after the first dose. It seemed to build me right up from the very start, and in a few weeks my recovery was complete."

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get the genuine. Properly prepared and containing no sugar, it is easy to take, and is a most reliable remedy for all ailments. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

**MOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.**

## CRIMINAL MATTERS.

The Territory was not ready in the case of Arok, assault with a dangerous weapon, at the opening of court yesterday morning and Judge Gear continued all criminal cases until Monday.

Stephen Mahanui's trial for embezzlement of money from the Land Office is next in order after Arok's.

Akiona withdrew his plea of not guilty to the indictment for maintaining a lottery and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 28 days. A motion to quash was entered on Akiona's indictment for having che fa tickets in possession.

**EMMELUTH WINS SUIT.**  
Judge De Bolt rendered an oral decision in the suit of John Emmeluth vs. Mary E. Foster, finding for plaintiff for the recovery of the property claimed and for \$1 damages. Thayer and Hemmaway for plaintiff; E. A. Mott-Smith for defendant. The suit was in ejectment for an undivided one-half of the share of Opu (k.) in the huaina of Kahana, Koolauloa, with damages of \$250 claimed.

**GUARDIANSHIP CONTEST.**  
Yesterday afternoon Judge De Bolt partly heard the petition of Rebecca Kanahale to revoke the letters of guardianship issued to E. P. Kalama and for the appointment of herself as guardian of Kahoeponio (w.) and Mahoe (w.); minors. C. W. Ashford for petitioner; C. F. Peterson for respondent. This is the case where the petitioner represented that the appointment of the guardian was procured hastily and that Kalama was not a fit person to be the children's guardian. The hearing was continued until 2 p. m. today.

**END OF NEW INDUSTRY.**  
Deputy Sheriff Albert McGurn has made return of execution on the deficiency judgment in the case of A. Lidgate vs. Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd., for \$2063.31 including interest and fee. Due and diligent search for personal or real



## PLANTERS' MEETING

### Sugar Men Convene In Annual Session.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)  
The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association will be held on the fourth floor of the Judd Building beginning this morning at ten o'clock.  
A number of the plantation managers and others have come down from the other islands and the meeting promises to be well attended. Reports from the committees on labor, Fertilization, Handling and Transportation of Cane, Manufacture, Machinery, Utilization of By-Products, Forestry, Experiment Station and Labor Saving Devices, have been carefully prepared and will be presented to the members of the association.  
Mr. F. M. Swanzy, the vice president of the association in the absence of Mr. Tenney, president, will preside. The meeting will continue for the rest of the week and on Saturday the members will be invited to inspect the Experiment Station where much has been done during the past year in the purchase and laying out of new grounds for the entomological bureau, and the erection of buildings for laboratories, offices and insect houses.  
On Friday evening of this week at the Alexander Young Hotel the annual banquet of the association will be given.

### SUGAR STOCK IS GOING UP

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., received the following cable yesterday afternoon from Edward Pollitz & Co., for the afternoon session of the S. F. Stock and Bond Exchange:  
Honolulu, \$17 1/4; Panahau, \$18 1/4; Hutchinson Plantation, \$14; Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., \$7 1/4; Makaweli, \$21 1/2; Honolulu Sugar Plantation Co., \$24. The afternoon sugar quotation in New York was 4.55.

### WATER BUFFALO MAKE TROUBLE

Plaintiff in the trespass action of Lum Kin vs. Emma Keakahiwa has filed a motion to vacate the judgment of non-suit found on November 10, 1904, and to grant him a new trial. The reasons for the request are given as follows:

"The plaintiff offered in evidence special ownership of the nine water-buffalo concerned in said action. The evidence showed that two of the nine buffalo belonged to Mary E. Foster; that Mary E. Foster transferred the same to Kam Chin and Yock Wa, who transferred the same to Y. Ahn and Y. Ahn afterwards transferred the same to Lum Kin. The only question raised was whether Lum Kin was a permitted assign. The testimony of E. Renkin, agent for Mary E. Foster at Kahana, showed clearly that Lum Kin was so recognized."

**KAWANANAKOA LOSES.**  
Judge Robinson has filed a decree instructing defendant in case of H. G. Middlemitch, trustee in bankruptcy of Chas. F. Herrick Carriage Co., vs. David Kawananakoa to pay to plaintiff the sum of \$616.25 with interest from September 2, 1902, at the rate of 8 per cent. Plaintiff's bill of costs amounting to \$59.35 was approved by the court.

**MUST PAY ALIMONY.**  
Judge Robinson yesterday filed an order in the divorce action of Mary J. Dickson vs. Thomas Dickson, for the libelous to pay alimony pendente lite, to commence November 14, 1904.

**COURT NOTES.**  
Judge Gear yesterday ordered the administrator of the estate of C. Ahl to pay to the Tax Assessor the sum of \$139.

Motion for hearing in the matter of the estate of Frank Antone, deceased, has been filed by Estacio Tavares Jorge for accounting of administrator and for distribution.

On Monday, December 26, the petition of Kaalimukala Kawai who alleges that Kamala or Henry Kawai died intestate, will be heard before Judge De Bolt.

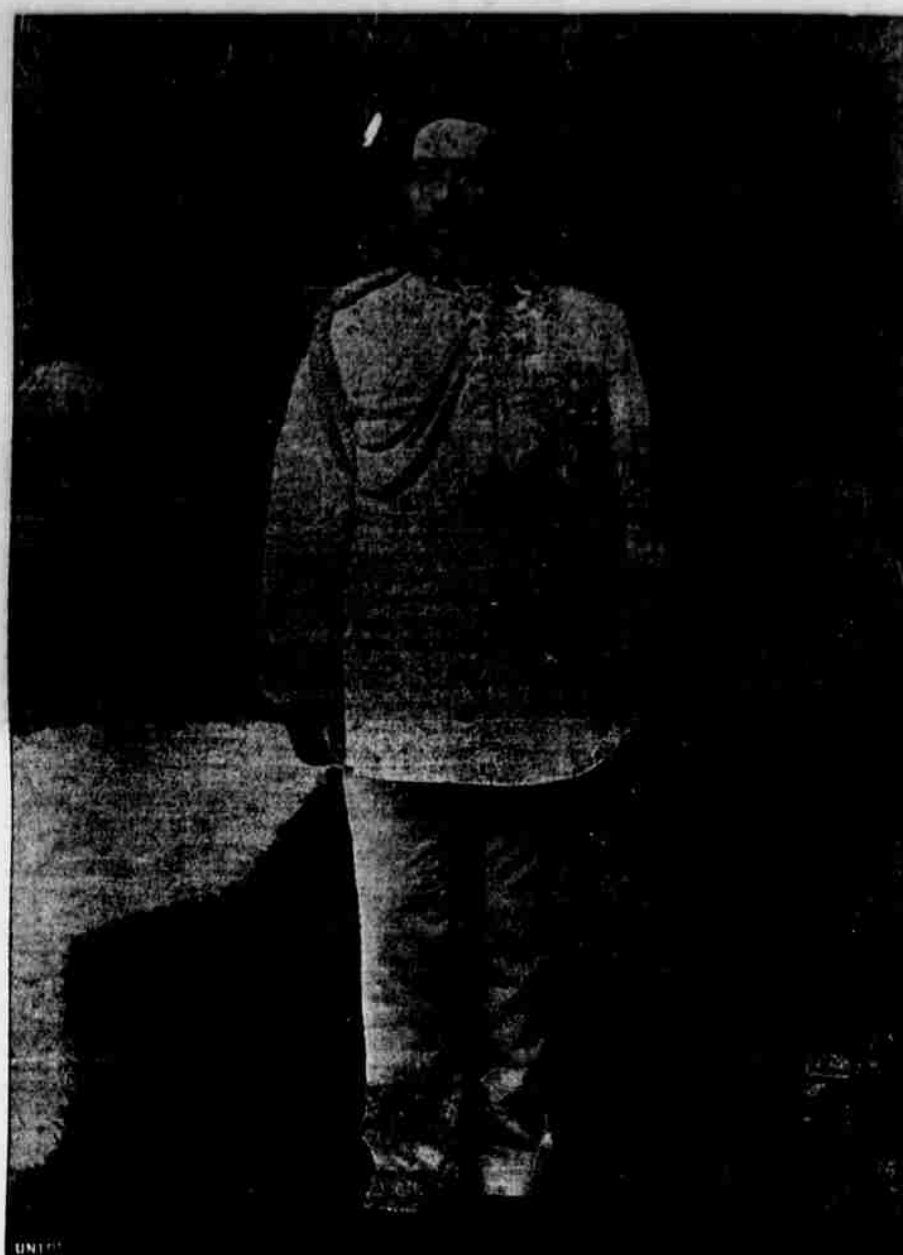
The case of the Territory vs. Geneau, charged with the murder of Harris, the negro, will be continued until the next term, owing to the absence of material witnesses for the prosecution.

In the Federal Court yesterday, Hamada and Akama changed their pleas of not guilty to guilty on the charge of having the fa tickets in their possession. Hamada was fined \$25 and costs, and Akama \$100 and costs.

### DEMOCRATS MAY NOT CONTEST ELECTION

The Democrats at a meeting held on Monday night thought they had a good opportunity to contest the election of last Tuesday, but decided to drop the matter altogether. Their intention at first was to bring the matter to the attention of the grand jury. The Democrats have retained Messrs. Ashford, Watson and Galbreath to look into the matter.

## AQUATIC OBSERVANCE OF KING KALAKAUA'S BIRTHDAY



### FULLERON JURY COULD NO AGREE

The Jury which tried the case of the Territory vs. J. E. Fullerton, charged with malicious injury, in that he assaulted Mrs. J. E. Bertleman while ejecting her from her home in Palama, failed to agree yesterday, ten standing for conviction and two against. A mistrial was entered.

The jury came into court about 2 p. m. and the foreman announced that the jury found it impossible to arrive at a verdict. The case will continue on the calendar and may come up again for trial in January.

During the forenoon Judge Gear had to orally chastise M. F. Prosser, Assistant Attorney General who appeared for the prosecution, and George A. Davis, counsel for the defendant. It all started when the judge made a ruling against an objection made by Mr. Prosser.

Mr. Prosser said carelessly that if His Honor was going to rule that way—that was as far as he got, for the court told him to stop and be careful or he would be fined. He said he had had too much of that sort of thing.

Then Mr. Davis chimed in, sustaining the judge, and suggesting that Mr. Prosser had not been acting properly. He had never heard the court addressed in such a manner, and—

And that was as far as Mr. Davis got, for the judge rounded him up sharply, saying that he would fine him too if he didn't keep quiet. The spectators indulged in a silent laugh at the two crestfallen attorneys.

### SHERIFF HENRY ON LIQUOR TRAFFIC

High Sheriff Henry says that the wholesale liquor houses must co-operate with the police in putting down the illicit retailing and the "clubs." By selling large quantities to persons known to be irresponsible they are fostering and encouraging the breaking of the law. It is decidedly unfair to the retailer who takes out a license and strictly abides by the letter and spirit of the law, to have illicit selling going on all over the city. Should the wholesalers deem it not to their advantage to co-operate with the police in this matter they are liable to find it extremely difficult to get renewals of their licenses. Sheriff Henry specifically mentioned one firm which he knew would not stop to such practices and then mentioned two others concerning whom he had his suspicions.

### WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES

If it is a case of colic or cholera morbus give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and you will have no need of a doctor. It is pleasant to take and never fails to give prompt relief. Who now buys it? For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Send for Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)  
This is the birthday anniversary of King Kalakaua and as usual the Miniature Yacht Club will hold its annual regatta this morning. It will be a large affair as there are to be between 25 and 30 entries. The race is scheduled to start about 10 a. m. and will start from an imaginary line drawn from the Bishop wharf to the Lighthouse and will be out around the bell buoy and return. Prince David Kawananakoa will have charge of the race and will give a luau at his Waikiki residence afterwards.

### GOVERNOR AND DELEGATE DISAGREE OVER HENRY VIDA

Henry Vida, Chairman of the Fifth District Republican Committee, was yesterday the cause of a disagreement between Delegate Kuhio and Chairman Robertson on the one hand and Governor Carter and Superintendent of Public Works Holloway on the other.

The Delegate and Mr. Robertson called upon the Governor yesterday morning to present the claims of Mr. Vida for appointment as assistant supervisor of the Road Department, with jurisdiction in the Fifth District, the salary for which position is \$125 per month. They asked that Mr. Crowninburg, the present assistant, be replaced by Mr. Vida.

Neither the Governor nor the Superintendent were agreeable to shaking up the department in this manner, as Supervisor Sam Johnson and his assistant are a good working team. It is said that one of the causes of disagreement was due to the fact that Supervisor Johnson and Mr. Vida might not pull so well together. The Governor is said to recognize the fact that Mr. Johnson has put the department on an economical working basis, while employing several hundred men daily.

It is also said that Mr. Vida was offered the position of Deputy Sheriff under High Sheriff Henry and Deputy High Sheriff Rawlins to serve papers, owing to his wide acquaintance among the entire city population. Although this position carried a larger salary than the assistant road supervisorship, Mr. Vida declined the offer.

Delegate Kuhio and Mr. Robertson also visited Superintendent Holloway and endeavored to have him change his mind, but were unable to do so.

Delegate Kuhio is then said to have declared that he would not go to Washington and that he would resign. The Prince, however, changed his mind, for he departed on the Sonoma.

Another disagreement occurred over the appointment of the Deputy Warden of Oahu Prison. The Delegate asked that G. L. Desha, an old-time friend of his be appointed. The Governor, however, endorsed the appointment of Temple Burke, a faithful officer who had served on the prison staff for the past seven years.

### HATTER IS STILL IN HONOLULU

For the benefit of trembling filioles who believe that Detective Hatter is "in their midst," it can be stated on good authority that Mr. Hatter is still in Honolulu. He left the Capitol yesterday afternoon at 4:30 on a bicycle and was last seen searching in the direction of the police station.

D. H. Tefft yesterday received a wireless from the Hills Herald asking for a wireless description of the Pink-tinted car. Hatter wanted to know if Hatter was really there, and if so, they would put on their best behavior.

### ALL CLUBS MUST HAVE LICENSES

Sheriff Henry has decided that all clubs that sell liquor to members must be licensed. This is the only way he can put a stop to the so-called "clubs" which are in reality only saloons running without license. This new order means that the Pacific Club, the Elks, the Japanese Club and the other clubs will all have to get \$1000 licenses. As liquor licenses do not permit of selling on Sundays, the various members will have to go dry on that day or take the precaution of having lockers of their own.

## TAX RECEIPTS WERE LARGE

### The Totals Last Night Exceeded Last Year's.

The income and property tax receipts for Honolulu from November 1 to 15, ending at 9 o'clock last night amounted to more than the previous year's receipts for the same time.

The Tax Office remained open until the hour mentioned, the entire staff being hard at work until closing time. As the force was about to close up its books and total up its cash receipts, the last taxpayer rushed in and slammed a few dollars down on the counter.

Total Collections, Honolulu, 1904, \$488,335.35.  
Total Collections, Honolulu, 1903, \$488,042.21.

"You're too late," said Mr. King. "Your watch is fast," returned the newcomer.

"My ticker says just 9. Take my money."

The money was that of Mr. Churton of Davies & Co., and he was the last man to escape the penalty.

Treasurer Campbell and Auditor Fisher were with Tax Assessor Holt when the receipts were tallied up.

Mr. Holt referring to the collections taken in on Monday, which amounted to \$185,399.55, said it was the largest single day's receipts that he has known since he has been connected with the tax office. The total collections to Monday night for 1904, dating from November 1, amounted to \$383,849.15, so that this year's receipts are more than those of 1903. Yesterday's collections amounted to \$104,486.23.

Tax Assessor Holt said last night: "The receipts this year are much better than I anticipated considering the hard times. The taxes already amount to more than in the same period last year, and there are many tax appeals which have not yet been decided. These are of plantations and big corporations. Had these cases been ready and the receipts turned in today, our showing would have been far beyond last year's collections."

### JUDGE HATCH SUES COLONEL NORRIS

F. M. Hatch filed suit in assumpsit against Samuel Norris yesterday. He alleges that in July, 1898, he was retained by Col. Norris to defend him in two suits: Hawaiian Agricultural Co. vs. Sam Norris and J. O. Carter vs. Sam Norris. Norris paid Hatch \$500 as a retainer. Mr. Hatch defended the Colonel successfully in both cases and claims that his services were worth \$1500 more. Norris refuses to pay and Hatch prays for judgment for the sum and costs.

Col. Norris left for Kau on the Mauna Loa yesterday noon. Through some mistake the papers were not served on him although issued at 10:20 in the morning.

### TAKETA IS NOW A MURDERER

Taketa, the Jap arrested at Kahuku nearly two weeks ago for stabbing a fellow countryman will now be charged with murder. Fujita, his victim, died last night at the Queen's Hospital at 8:45. A coroner's jury was immediately sworn in and taken to see the body. The inquest will take place at noon today. The jury is made up of W. R. Chilton Jr., Geo. L. Desha Jr., L. D. Timmons, Albert Lucas, A. S. Crook and Walter Coombs.

### CARTER AND THE POSTMASTERSHIP

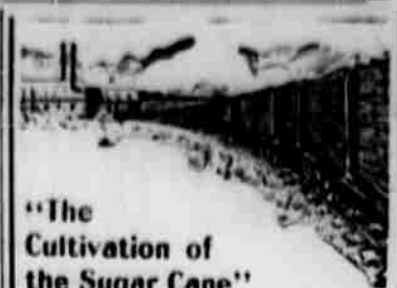
"I see by the morning paper," said Governor Carter yesterday, "that Pratt is mentioned as a possible choice for Postmaster of Honolulu. I asked Secretary Atkinson when he went East to talk this matter over with Delegate Kuhio in Washington, to see if the whole matter could not be handled and settled there."

### Reported Volcanic Outbreak.

The German training ship Herzogin Sophia Charlotte arrived yesterday morning 120 days out from Leith. She brought a general cargo, cement perhaps being the largest single item. First officer Glund reports that while passing Hawaii he saw the reflection of fire from the summit of Mauna Loa. He believes that Mokuaweoweo is in eruption. It is of course possible that there may be an eruption, but with the wireless in operation it seems very improbable that notice should have not been sent from Hawaii before this.

### Naval Repairs.

The Inroquois is being extensively repaired. She has not been laid up for nearly six years and her boilers are in very bad shape. The board fence surrounding the Naval Station grounds, 14 being pointed and the sea wall is being repaired. Lord & Belcher have received the contract for showing the bitumen on both wharves.



### "The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

The value and use of

### Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) In increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

### Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

### North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

### Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

### General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### UNION PACIFIC

The Overland Route.  
It was the Route in '49!  
It is the Route today, and  
Will be for all time to come.

### THE OLD WAY.



### THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED."  
ELECTRIC LIGHTED  
RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco  
Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal  
S. F. BOOTH.  
General Agent.

### CANDIDATES DID NOT SPEND MUCH

Three more candidates have made returns of their election expenses to the Secretary of Hawaii. None of them exhibit an extravagant sacrifice to ambition.

Samuel K. Kamakala, candidate for Representative, Fourth District, certifies to an expenditure of \$38, from the details of which his \$25 nomination fee is omitted. The items are: Personal expenses, \$10; printing and advertising, \$8; expenses of public meetings, \$9.50; salaries of clerk and messengers, \$7; salary of watchman, \$1.50.

S. Kaleloa, candidate for Representative, Fifth District, expended \$46.50, divided as follows: Personal expenses, \$20; nomination fee, \$25; advertising, \$1.50.

D. H. Kakauele, candidate for Representative, Third District, paid \$59 as personal expenses and \$25 nomination fee, a total of \$84.



# CASTLE & COOKE CO., L. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR  
The Ewa Plantation Company.  
The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company.  
The Waiakua Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Star Line Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Works, Centerville, Pa.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

## INSURANCE.

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**  
(Limited.)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company,**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... £2,975,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000.  
Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**  
AGENTS.

**Castle & Cooke,**  
—LIMITED—

# LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR  
**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.**  
OF BOSTON.

**Aetna Life Insurance Company**  
OF HARTFORD.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian  
Australian Steamship Line  
Tickets are Issued  
To All Points in the United States  
and Canada, via Victoria and  
Vancouver.

**Mountain Resorts:**  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens  
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver  
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,  
India and Around the World.

For Tickets and general information  
—APPLY TO—

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.**  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION.** This successful  
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,  
Boissac, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all  
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind,  
and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
**THERAPION No. 1** maintains its world-  
renowned and well-merited reputation for the treatment  
of the kidneys, pains in the back, and  
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where  
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
**THERAPION No. 2** for impurity of the blood,  
scanty, purplish spots, blotches, pains and swelling  
of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which  
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,  
arsenic, etc., to the destruction of audacious teeth  
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the  
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly  
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.  
**THERAPION No. 3** for exhaustion, sleep-  
lessness, and all distressing consequences of  
disipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses  
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to  
those suffering from the enervating influences of  
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.  
**THERAPION** is sold by the principal  
Chemists and Mercantile throughout the world.  
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order to  
prevent state which the three numbers is re-  
quired, and observe that the word "Therapion"  
appears on the British Government Stamp (on  
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every  
enuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO'S**  
**NEW YORK LINE**  
Ship Henry Villard sailing from  
New York to Honolulu on or  
about Dec. 15, 1904. FREIGHT  
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.  
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CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
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C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,  
Honolulu.

# THREE EXPERTS TO REPORT BETTER SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS

W. W. Harris, L. L. McCandless and R. H. Trent, were yesterday appointed as Commissioners to examine the Territorial Accounts with a view to introducing a better system than at present prevails. This commission is authorized by a joint resolution of the past Legislature.

"The question came up," said Governor Carter yesterday, "as to whether a member of the legislature could hold such a commission. The Organic Act reads:

"No member of the legislature shall, for the term during which he is elected, be appointed or elected to any office of the Territory of Hawaii."

"What is an office? An office is a position created by law of regular standing, or for which the legislature has made an appropriation.

"A man who is on the pay-roll is not an office-holder, but one who is on a salary is an office-holder. For instance, a laborer who is on the pay-roll is not an office-holder.

"If this commission were appointed for permanent work, or authorized by law for permanent work, as any other Bureau of the Territory, it would be different. But it is in a measure like appointing a member on the County Act Commission. But this is work of a temporary character and that puts it in a separate class.

"The object of appointing members of the legislature to the office is this: The study of our system of accounts, and the time put on it, will give any person engaged in the work a good insight into the whole workings of the territory and each office under it and the commissioner will have a good idea of the whole situation.

"A legislator on this commission will be well informed as to the workings of the government and the country will benefit by his experience. That is the reason I have selected members of the legislature, including Mr. Trent. I have picked out men whom I thought were public spirited and who will be able at some future time to give back to the Territory the benefit of their investigations."

# THE BALTIC FLEET'S TASK A DIFFICULT UNDERTAKING

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)  
BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

The Baltic fleet, which has just proclaimed itself an international nuisance, does not get off to the scene of the conflict as rapidly as the partisans of Russia would wish, and it is a matter of conjecture what it can do when it gets there. The delay is due to the discovery of defects in the vessels, to the necessity of training the crews, and to accidents which are always occurring on new and untried ships. Naval experts consider it an exceedingly risky thing, merely from a mechanical standpoint alone, to start this great fleet on so long a cruise, because no harbor of refuge is open to it, and it has no place to go when it gets there. By the middle of November Vladivostok, the only Russian harbor in the east, will be frozen up, and even if the fleet should reach there safely, not a ship could enter before next May. It is too late to rescue Port Arthur. While it is possible for that citadel to hold out through the winter, it is not probable. Indeed, there are good reasons to expect a catastrophe any day. Under the most favorable circumstances, without accident or detention, it would take at least sixty days for the fleet to get there, and that would be nearly midwinter.

Of the thirty-seven ships in the fleet more than half are entirely new. They have been constructed and fitted out in great haste, and many defects are to be expected. Furthermore, the crews are green and inexperienced. Most of the engineers and machinists are untried, and very few, if any, of the men on board have ever participated in a battle. The material of which Russian armies and navies are made is not so good as that of other European nations or the United States, although, as has been demonstrated in every emergency, the sailors and soldiers are both great fighters.

## COMPOSITION OF THE FLEET.

The Baltic fleet is composed of the following vessels:

### BATTLE SHIPS.

	Tonnage.	Launched.
Imperator Alexander III	13,516	1901
Imperator Alexander III	13,516	1901
Osklyabya	12,674	1898
Sissol Veliki	10,409	1894
Vavarin	10,206	1891
Borodino	13,516	1901
Orel	13,516	1902
Kniaz Suvarov	13,516	1902

### ARMORED CRUISERS.

Dmitri Donskoi	6,200	1883
Admiral Nakhimov	5,624	1885

### PROTECTED CRUISERS, FIRST CLASS.

Aurora	6,731	1900
Oleg	6,675	1903

### PROTECTED CRUISER, SECOND CLASS.

Svyetlana	3,862	1896
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### PROTECTED CRUISERS, THIRD CLASS.

Almaz	3,825	1903
Zhemchug	3,106	1903
Kaumrud	3,106	1903

### DESTROYERS.

	Tonnage.	Speed.
Budoi	250	26 1/2
Bravi	250	26 1/2
Bloutyashchii	250	26 1/2
Budiri	250	26 1/2
Bodri	250	26 1/2
Bredovi	250	26 1/2
Bozuputshii	250	26 1/2
Prozriteli	250	26 1/2
Gromki	250	26 1/2
Gromi	250	26 1/2
Podolnyi	250	26 1/2
Besoy	250	26 1/2

### AUXILIARY CRUISERS AND TRANSPORTS.

Don, Ural, Terek, Kuban, Irish, Andrey, Argon, Prometheus and Peterburg, coast cruisers, armed. (Converted from merchant ships of high speed.)

### Hospital ship Orel.

### REPAIR SHIPS.

Kamchatka, Ocean.

### COLLIERS.

Korea, Kitai, Kniaz Gorchy Kov.

### A COSTLY FLEET.

This is one of the largest fleets that ever went to sea, and one of the most powerful. It is commanded by three rear admirals, Rojestvensky, Falkner and Enkolst, and an enormous amount of money has been expended in its construction, armament and equipment. The money value of the fleet is of itself very large. Some idea of its cost may be obtained from the following table:

Seven battle ships, \$6,500,000 each	\$45,500,000
Two armored cruisers, \$5,000,000 each	10,000,000
Six protected cruisers, averaging \$2,500,000 each	15,000,000
Twelve destroyers, \$250,000 each	3,000,000
Nine auxiliary cruisers, averaging \$1,000,000 each	9,000,000
Two repair ships, \$500,000 each	1,000,000
Three colliers, \$500,000 each	1,500,000
Hospital ship	750,000
Total	\$85,750,000

Men-of-war are expensive luxuries.

It not only costs a great deal to build and equip them, but they must be kept in perfect repair and the cost of maintenance is very large. Mr. Prettyman, a British naval expert, has recently given the following estimate of the cost of maintaining a battle ship of 12,000 tons for one year in time of peace:

Pay of officers and crew	\$201,845
Victualing	73,020
Coal	118,000
Stores and repairs	47,740
Ordnance stores	27,750
Total	\$468,355

The expense of maintaining cruisers and smaller vessels varies, of course, according to their tonnage and the size of their crews, but, taking the Baltic fleet altogether, it is probable that the average per vessel will exceed \$300,000 a year, at the lowest estimate, in time of peace, while in time of war the expense is naturally very much greater.

### EXPENSE OF COALING.

It will cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000 for coal to send the Baltic fleet around to Port Arthur. Under the most favorable circumstances the seven battle ships will need at least 30,000 tons, the cruisers 20,000 tons, the auxiliaries 40,000 tons, the repair and hospital ships 4000 tons each, the twelve destroyers 500 tons each, or a total of from 105,000 to 110,000 tons, and it is a very serious problem to provide this fuel. It must be remembered that no coaling stations are open, and it is necessary for the fleet to carry its own supply. Every ship will start out with full bunkers, which will be sufficient to take them to some point on the north African coast, where they can find plenty of secluded bays and inlets in which they can coal from the colliers. The second supply will carry them through the Red sea, and they will have to find some safe place down there to renew the supplies. Then they can go to Sumatra, and there take enough to carry them to the Philippines, where they can find plenty of harbors that are safe from storm, but are scarcely safe from the Japanese fleet. From that time on it will be a matter of fighting.

The two colliers in the list can carry scarcely enough for one coaling, and largely will have to be sent at frequent intervals to overhaul at home. It will be necessary to have at least ten colliers for this service, because not less than 15,000 tons of coal will

be needed, and the ordinary collier cannot carry more than 3000 tons. Then when the fleet reaches the scene of war it must have plenty of fuel handy or it will be helpless. Ships cannot fight without coal any more than they can fight without powder, and it does not need a naval expert to explain the difficulty of keeping this vast fleet in fuel, ammunition and other supplies. It will have to receive everything at sea. If it only had one harbor to which it could retreat to renew supplies or make repairs the case would be different, but after Singapore is passed it may be expected that the Japanese will give the Russians all they can attend to without allowing them to make repairs or take on supplies. When Columbus started out from Palos in search of a western passage to India his problem was simple compared with that of the admiral in command of this great armada.

### CONSTANT VIGILANCE NECESSARY.

Some naval experts are of the opinion that the fun is going to begin before the Baltic fleet leaves the English channel. A large number of Japanese torpedo boats and destroyers have disappeared, and nobody knows what has become of them. It is suspected that they may be lying off the coast of Africa somewhere waiting for the Russians to come down that way. It would be easy for the Japanese to follow the Russians with a mosquito fleet, not only for the purpose of watching their movements and keeping the authorities at Tokyo informed as to their whereabouts, but to fire an occasional torpedo or drop a floating mine in their course. The Japanese have demonstrated their ability in naval warfare, and almost anything may be expected to happen.

It is the popular opinion that he will spend the winter cruising about in tropical waters trying his ships, training his men and getting everything ready for a resumption of hostilities in the spring. But, wherever he goes and whatever he does it will be always necessary to look out for the enemy. Such deliberate cruising is considered absolutely necessary to put the fleet in shape for battle because the ships would scarcely be in fighting trim if they were to make a quick voyage direct to the scene of hostilities. The Russians have no Oregons or men like Capt. Clark and his crew, and after fifteen or eighteen thousand miles of cruising every vessel in the fleet will require a good deal of overhauling, even if they are not compelled to fight their way through.

### AVAILABLE JAPANESE VESSELS.

It is scarcely probable that the Japanese will let the Baltic fleet come very near the Yellow sea. It is doubtful if they allow the Russians to even enter the Pacific without a battle. They will know every movement; every step of the Baltic fleet will be reported, and within a few weeks, when the cold weather sets in, most of the Japanese ships may be released from the blockade of Port Arthur, and will be free to cruise southward in search of the enemy. The following is a list of vessels in the Japanese navy available for that purpose, and by comparing it with the Baltic fleet you will conclude that the latter cannot expect an easy time.

### BATTLE SHIPS.

	Displacement.	Date of launch.
Mikasa	15,443	1900
Asahi	15,443	1899
Shikishima	15,088	1898
Yashima	12,517	1896
Fuji	12,649	1896
Chin Yen	7,335	1882

### ARMORED CRUISERS.

Adsuma	9,456	1899
Yakumo	9,800	1900
Iwate	9,906	1900
Idzumo	9,906	1899
Tokawa	9,855	1898
Asama	9,855	1898
Kasuga	7,700	1902
Nisaka	7,700	1903

### PROTECTED CRUISERS.

Kusagi	4,978	1898
Chitose	4,936	1898
Itsukushima	4,278	1899
Hashidate	4,278	1899
Matsushima	4,278	1899
Takasago	4,227	1897
Naniwa	3,700	1895
Takashiho	3,700	1895
Akikishima	3,172	1892
Idzumi	2,967	1884
Akashi	2,800	1897
Suma	2,700	1895
Chiyoda	2,439	1890
Nittaka	3,420	1902
Tsushima	3,420	1902

### UNPROTECTED CRUISERS.

Yayayama	1,600	1889
Takao	1,764	1888
Tenryo	1,547	1883
Katsuragi	1,502	1885
Yamato	1,502	1885
Mushashi	1,502	1886
Tokushiki	1,372	1881

### TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

Shirakumo	379	1901
Asashio	375	1902
Harusame	379	1902
Murasame	375	1902
Akatsuki	371	1901
Kasumi	371	1902
Hatsuchi	371	1898
Inaduma	371	1899
Akikubo	371	1899
Sazanami	371	1899
Oboro	371	1899
Shimonomoto	379	1895
Murakumo	379	1898
Yugiri	379	1898
Shiranui	379	1898
Kagero	379	1899
Uzugumo	379	1899
Asagiri	360	1902
Hayashiri	360	1903
Ryuseishin	360	1900

The Russian fleet at Port Arthur can give the ships of Admiral Rojestvensky no assistance. The Granchin and the Hamo, which made so much trouble and did so much damage for a little while, are now but only bare skeletons and are frozen up in the harbor of Vladivostok.

# SORE HANDS Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammation, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative and antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Mound, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: E. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town.

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The INTER-OCEAN free for One Year.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer the WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN, of Chicago, absolutely free of charge to all new subscribers to the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE (Semi-weekly), who send in their subscriptions between now and January 1st, 1905, such subscriptions to be for one year. This does not apply to renewals.

The WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN is the leading journal of the Middle West and in addition to its perfect news service has many new and valuable features among which are its Farm Department, Forestry and Floriculture, Care of the Horse, Boys and Girls page, International Sunday School Lesson, Home Health Club, Health and Beauty Hints, New Household Ideas, Practical Cookery, Latest Styles for all Ages, Best Fiction, full Crop and Market reports.

This is undoubtedly the greatest premium offer ever made in this Territory, being something of lasting, practical benefit to all who take advantage of it.

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## THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING  
POWDERAbsolutely Pure  
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

## ARRIVED.

Wednesday, November 16.  
Ger. ship Herzogin Sophia Charlotte.  
Wernecke, 120 days from Leith at 8:30  
a. m.  
S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Fran-  
cisco at 7:45 a. m.  
S. S. Moana, Gibb, from Sydney  
Brisbane, Suva and Fanning Island,  
2:30 p. m.  
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San  
Francisco at 10 a. m.  
Stmr. Kailani, Bennett, from Mo-  
kai ports, 4 p. m.

Thursday Nov. 17.

Schr. C. L. Woodbury, Harris, from  
Hilo, 9:30 a. m.

## DEPARTED.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kauai  
ports, 5 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Nihau, November 16, from  
Kauai ports—Mr. Moore, Miss M. D.  
Jones, Miss A. Kanoho, Mrs. Wong, Mr.  
Weber, wife and daughter, Mr. McLane,  
A. D. Willard, K. J. Isenberg, Miss  
Haas, Miss Wong, Mrs. C. K. Haas, B.  
Fernandez, E. Manakona and 53 deck.  
Per S. S. Moana, November 16, from  
the Colonies—J. T. Arundel, L. Tullio.

THE PURITAN  
SABBATH

Editor Advertiser:—When any popu-  
lar subject comes to the front it is  
well to obtain an expression of the  
views of the various classes of which  
society is made up on it. The Sab-  
bath day is no more the property of  
the clergy than of any other strata of  
society and they are not the sole de-  
fenders of its maintenance. A great  
deal depends on training and educa-  
tion as to the manner in which it  
should be kept and much of the pleas-  
ure, or lack of it, which an individual  
may enjoy by observing the Sabbath  
depends on his early training.

I heard it said by a popular orator  
that there were two principles which  
were inherent in the Teutonic race  
which would tend towards their domi-  
nation of the globe. One was their  
maintenance of the Sabbath and the  
other was their determination to pre-  
serve the purity of their homes.

I remember many years ago hearing  
a short talk from the Rev. Mr. Mc-  
Kenzie of San Francisco which was  
impressed on the tablets of my memory  
and which is pertinent to the subject.  
He had been visiting the Islands and  
at Wailuku he asked him if he would  
preach for us. He said he was not on  
a preaching tour but would gladly have  
a chat with the people of Wailuku.  
He said that from the time he left his  
native village in Scotland until his  
visit here he had seen no land where  
the Sabbath was kept as it was there  
and here. In speaking of the Sabbath  
he observed that it was a greater af-  
fair than many thought, in that it con-  
stituted the seventh of any man's life  
or of all time. It appeared that it was  
a natural law that it should be kept  
and that fact could be demonstrated  
in the three kingdoms of nature. Be-  
ing agricultural men, said he, it is un-  
necessary to tell you that it is im-  
perative to let your lands lie idle every  
seventh year as you know that from  
actual experience as well as from the  
traditions handed down to you from  
your ancestors. To give an incident  
proving that it is necessary that the  
products of the mineral kingdom should  
have a rest, he told of an experience of  
one of the great R. R. Companies which  
was much troubled with the breaking  
of car axles. The Company believed it  
had been defrauded by the contractors  
who had furnished the material and em-  
ployed experts to determine the cause  
of such frequent accidents. After mak-  
ing diligent inquiries the experts dem-  
onstrated that the cause for those  
accidents was from the continuous use  
of the cars and that the metal furnis-  
hed was of good character. By sus-  
pending a bar of pure Swedish iron and  
having an automatic hammer tap on it  
continually it was found that such con-  
tinuous tapping changed the character  
of the iron from its original tough,  
stringy fibre to a granulated consistency  
which was much similar to that it  
had in its original ore and it thus be-  
came exceedingly fragile. They, the  
experts, advised that the cars be given  
a rest of a day in seven, which would  
have the effect of causing the metal to  
resume its fibrous, tough nature  
which it had acquired in the process of  
converting the ore into metal.

In the animal kingdom he told of an  
incident where the natural rest of a  
day in seven had the effect of enabling  
animals to live out their natural work  
life. It was related that on one occa-  
sion the great street car trust of  
Philadelphia had skipped its annual  
dividend and as many widows and  
orphans were dependent on these for a  
livelihood an inquiry was made into  
the reason for such failure to pay. It  
was shown that much money had been  
used to buy horses and that the re-  
ceipts had gone that way. On inquiry  
into the work life of street car horses  
which worked continually it was found  
that their life work did not begin to  
compare with that of the horse of  
farmers who give their work the regu-  
lar rest and rest. Thereafter the street  
car horses of Philadelphia were given  
a day in seven as a day of re-

creation, although that day was not  
the Sabbath to the inconvenience of the  
population. A farmer who will culti-  
vate his land continuously, and use  
every complement known to science,  
will assuredly fail if he does not obey  
the law of nature which requires it to  
rest and receive the benefit of the sun  
and air.

In comparing the nations of the  
globe, those which maintain the Sab-  
bath and those which do not, it is ap-  
parent that the former are the most  
advanced in every line of thought. If  
for instance we look at China, a nation  
which was great in the days when  
Babylon was at its zenith, a nation  
whose people work three hundred and  
sixty six days in leap year, and we note  
a people whose land is the Garden of  
Eden in every natural respect and yet  
whose inhabitants are farther behind  
in science, political economy, and prac-  
tical education than those of any land  
where the Sabbath is kept.

Individually the keeping of the Sab-  
bath holy (wholly) affords an opportu-  
nity to rest from the ordinary labor  
and cares of life and to clean up and  
hold up one's head and affiliate with  
one's neighbor and gather from him  
experiences which may prove valuable.  
There is an element in society which  
does not know what is for their own  
benefit and these should be compelled  
to keep the Sabbath. We compel all  
children to attend school, notwithstanding  
some parents fail to see the utility  
of such instruction and would rather  
have them employed earning money,  
for the reason that they will be citizens  
eventually and educated citizens are  
better than uneducated ones.

During the ages prior to the discovery  
of letters men had learned from experi-  
ence much that was valuable and when  
record began to be made of these  
things the spread of this accumulated  
wisdom was rapid. Some of it we find  
in the Bible and more of it in the writ-  
ings of historians of other countries  
than those of the vicinity of Judea.  
In the Bible however we find some  
salutary laws which have proven so  
valuable that they are embodied in the  
constitutions of all civilized countries,  
one of which is "thou shalt keep the  
Sabbath day holy". To construe this  
law and endeavor to discover the in-  
tent of the law-maker has afforded  
bases for arguments during time im-  
memorial. It is no wonder therefore  
that there are such diverse opinions as  
to the manner in which the Sabbath  
should be kept, although it is admitted  
by the intelligent of all nations that  
the observance of it is beneficial to the  
race. Napoleon, in his greatness, would  
set aside every tenth day as a day of  
rest, but it would not work for the  
reason that experience had taught men  
that the seventh day was for some  
occult reason the proper part of a man's  
life to devote to rest.

It is admitted that the teachings in-  
culcated during infancy go far to bias  
men's thoughts in any line, witness  
the "blue laws" enacted in almost every  
country. When travel has added to  
men's experience they look on such  
laws with horror and can not under-  
stand why they were enacted by fore-  
fathers whose wisdom they otherwise  
respected. It is essential for the welfare  
of mankind that the Sabbath should  
be kept but it does not follow that men  
should be dictated to as to how it  
should be kept, other than refraining  
from the customary labor. While each  
individual can keep it as he pleases he  
is as much entitled to do so without  
being disturbed by others as he de-  
mands in his daily avocations. One  
great reason for the law is that it is  
one of the bulwarks the laborer has  
against the master who otherwise  
would, in his cupidity, compel contin-  
uous labor. Therefore the law can be  
called the poor man's friend, and should  
be championed by him.

JAS. W. GILVIN.

The latest London anecdote concern-  
ing William Waldorf Astor dates from  
a certain dinner-party given by the  
eccentric expatriate at which Joseph  
Chamberlain and his wife were guests.  
The two started in ample time, but,  
owing to a street blockade, were de-  
layed, and arrived one minute late.  
Ushered into the reception-room, they  
found it vacant. The guests had been  
seated promptly on the stroke of the  
hour. Mr. Chamberlain wasn't worried.  
"Tell Mr. Astor to come and con-  
duct Mrs. Chamberlain to the table,"  
he said in his blundering tone to the  
servant. "Yes, sir," said the servant,  
with one glance at the awe-inspiring  
monarch. He must have delivered the  
message for Mr. Astor came.

HAPPILY SURPRISED.

Many sufferers from rheumatism  
have been surprised and delighted at  
the prompt relief obtained by apply-  
ing Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A per-  
manent cure may be effected by con-  
tinuing the use of this Balm for a  
short time. For sale by all Dealers and  
Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.  
L. J. Agents for Hawaii.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY  
FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR  
MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1904, at  
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, U. S. DE-  
PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WEATHER BUREAU.

Approximate percentages of district  
rainfall as compared with normals:  
Hawaii—Hilo, 35 per cent; Hama-  
kua, 22 per cent; Kohala, 42.5 per cent; Ko-  
na, 104.5 per cent; Kau, 81.7 per cent.  
Maui—Paia, 100 per cent; Wailuku,  
105 per cent.

Kauai, 57.2 per cent.  
Oahu—Honolulu district, 74.3 per cent;  
Koolau, 52 per cent.  
The greatest monthly rainfall was  
14.65 inches at Nahiku, Maui.  
The greatest 24-hour rainfall was 2.63  
inches on the 26th, at Nahiku, Maui.

## TEMPERATURE TABLE.

Hawaii—	Elev.	Mn.	Mn.	Mn.	Mn.	H.	L.
Olaa Mill...	210	83	61	72	87	59	51
Vol. House...	4000	73	53	63	79	51	51
Kohala...	521	80	66	73	82	66	66
Niuli...	200	83	72	78	86	69	69
Ookala...	400	88	...	...	...	...	...
Pepeekeo...	100	81	70	76	84	69	69

Oahu—	Elev.	Mn.	Mn.	Mn.	Mn.	H.	L.
U. S. Weather Bureau...	121	82	72	77	84	68	68
U. S. Mag. St. 50...	87	69	78	89	85	69	69
U. S. Ex. St. 350...	85	72	78	89	69	69	69
Punahou...	47	82	72	77	85	66	66
Kahuku...	25	84	74	79	86	72	72

Kauai—  
Kilauea... 342 82 69 75 86 64  
Lihue... 240 85 69 77 88 61  
Koloa... 80 69 75 83 63  
Maui—  
Wailuku... 250 85 69 77 88 63  
Kipahulu... 308 82 70 76 84 67  
Kailua... 285 83 67 75 91 62  
Nahiku... 1600 78 66 72 88 61  
Wailuku... 900 79 61 70 83 57  
Lanai—  
Keomuku... 81 67 74 86 62  
Dw. pt. Rl. hm.  
U. S. Weather Bureau... 66 69  
U. S. Magnetic Sta... 67 71

Hawaii—Kohala reports earthquake  
shocks on the 14th and 23rd; Punoe  
reports earthquake shock on the 14th.  
Oahu—U. S. Weather Bureau reports  
earthquake shock on the 14th; U. S.  
Magnetic Station reports lunar rain-  
bow on the 25th; U. S. Experiment  
Station reports earthquake shock on  
the 14th; Punahou reports earthquake  
shock on the 14th; Wailuku and Ahu-  
manu report earthquake shock on the  
14th.  
Maui—Kipahulu reports lightning on  
the 1st and 2d and two slight earth-  
quake shocks on the 14th.  
Kahoolawe (N. W. Coast) reports a  
dust storm on the 29th.

## RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1904.

Stations—	HAWAII.	Hilo.	Elev.	Inches
Papaikou...	...	...	...	5.20
Wailuku...	...	...	...	3.95
Kaunapali...	...	...	...	4.74
Pepeekeo...	...	...	...	1.09
Punahou...	...	...	...	4.84
Laupahoehoe...	...	...	...	5.00
Ookala...	...	...	...	4.00
Punoe...	...	...	...	1.45
Hama-kua...	...	...	...	1.22
Kukui...	...	...	...	1.10

## PINEAPPLE SCALE INSECT

## AND THE REMEDIES FOR IT

The following bulletin by D. L. Van  
Dine has been issued from the Hawaii  
Agricultural Experiment Station:  
This pest of the pineapple is a scale-  
insect which, because of its special fond-  
ness for this plant, has received the com-  
mon name of the "Pineapple Scale". The  
insect was first described by Kerner in  
1778, and besides attacking the pine-  
apple, is widely distributed on various  
plants in greenhouses. It has been re-  
ported from the countries of northern  
Europe; from Massachusetts, Washing-  
ton, D. C., Ohio, California, and Flor-  
ida in the United States; and from  
Mexico, Jamaica, Cape Colony, and  
Natal. Prof. V. L. Kellogg of Stanford  
University to whom the writer is in-  
debted for the determination of the in-  
sect, says: "Probably bromeliads (pine-  
apple scale) will be found in time  
wherever the pineapple is grown." Other  
food plants are ivy, canna, hibiscus,  
acacia, olea (olive), billbergia, and cer-  
tain varieties of greenhouse palms. The  
writer took the first specimens of this  
scale from a pineapple plantation at  
Wailuku, Oahu, on October 26, 1903,  
and since then has observed the pest in  
every plantation visited on this island  
and the island of Hawaii. Although  
occurring generally throughout the Is-  
lands, Mrs. M. E. Fernald does not re-  
cord it from Hawaii in her catalogue  
of Coccids, nor is it found in Mr. Kirk-  
aldy's recent work on Hemiptera in  
Fauna Hawaiiensis. Mr. P. H. Rehn  
says regarding the presence of the in-  
sect in Florida: "It has been found  
repeatedly on plants imported from Ha-  
waii, and has been disseminated to many  
parts of Florida." Dr. L. Rehn of Ham-  
burg, Germany, also records the pest as  
common in these islands, having col-  
lected specimens himself at the Government  
Nursery on Feb. 28, 1902.

Prof. F. V. Thurnwald, in English  
authority on economic entomology, says:  
"Pineapple scale is frequently damaged by  
a scale insect, which now and then  
causes the fruit to rot." This scale is  
the Pineapple Scale (Coccus bromeli-  
ae, Kerner). The scale is thin, oval-  
shaped and orange when the females are  
young or during the first months of the  
season. It is most dangerous when the  
scale insects become adults, and the  
female, it sticks to the leaves.

but now and then the fruit. It should  
be destroyed as soon as the fruit is cut."  
Dr. Rehn in describing the work of this  
scale states that it attaches itself to the  
plant on the base of the leaf, spreading  
from there to the stem and eventually  
covering the entire plant, which it kills.  
On the fruit it attacks principally the  
green, unripe portion. A symptom of an  
attack is the red colored spots on the  
leaves. Dr. Rehn says further that milk  
of lime was used as an insecticide for  
this pest in Berlin and Russia.  
These small, scale-like insects are very  
conspicuous, because of their color, and  
not easily mistaken for other forms.  
The scale and not the insect itself is  
the object commonly seen. The insect  
which serves as a shield. In the case  
of this insect the scale or protective  
armor is made up partly of a waxy se-  
cretion of the insect and partly of molted  
skins. The insect itself in the adult  
stage is quite well buried beneath the  
epidermis of the plant and hence the  
necessity of combating the pest in its  
early stages.

The pineapple scale can be controlled  
by spraying where it occurs in the field.  
The cheaper and easier method is by  
proper preventive measures to keep  
the pest from gaining a foothold in the  
plantation. These measures are to burn  
all leaves where the pest is at all evident  
after harvesting the crop, to dip young  
plants in an insecticide before planting  
and to produce the maximum vigor and  
health of the plants by thorough culti-  
vation and fertilization. In the question  
of the control of the insect pests and  
diseases of plants, no one point is more  
important than vigorous and clean culti-  
vation and the proper supply of plant  
food and moisture. It is an accepted  
fact in applied entomology that a healthy  
growing plant is capable of offering  
resistance to the attack of an insect pest.

## REMEDIES.

Kerosene emulsion.  
Whale-oil soap (or any hard soap  
shaved fine) ... 1 pound  
Water ... 1 gallon  
Kerosene (kerosene) ... 2 gallons.  
Dissolve the soap in the water while  
it is boiling over a fire. When the soap  
is well dissolved, remove the solution to  
a safe distance from the fire and add it  
to the kerosene. China the mixture,  
using a strong force pump, for a few  
minutes until it has a creamy consist-  
ency. If the emulsion is well made the  
oil will not rise to the surface on  
standing. This is the stock solution and  
will keep for several weeks. When  
wanted for use dilute one part of the  
stock solution with ten parts of water.  
Dip the plants in the emulsion before  
setting out in the field or apply as a  
spray to infested plants in the field.  
When applied as a spray in the field do  
not treat the plants when the fruit-bud  
is forming—do the spraying either be-  
fore the fruit-bud starts to grow or after  
it is partly grown. Use only enough  
of the mixture to wet thoroughly the  
scales. If too much is used it will collect  
at the base of the leaves or run down  
about the crown and it is apt to injure  
the plant.

Resin wash:  
Resin ... 5 pounds.  
Caustic soda (crude 78 per cent.) ... .5  
Fish oil (whale oil soap) ... 1  
Water ... 20  
Full directions for the preparation of  
resin wash are given in Bulletin 3 of  
the Hawaii Experiment Station.  
In using the resin wash follow the  
directions given for the kerosene emul-  
sion.

The emulsion, being a more permanent  
mixture, more easily prepared and equal-  
ly as efficient, recommends its use in  
place of the resin wash; however, the  
use of either mixture is a point for the  
planter to determine to his own satisfac-  
tion.

The question of ingredients and  
proper spraying apparatus is a very im-  
portant one. Failure in the majority  
of cases due to poor material or in-  
sufficient apparatus. A cheap pump,  
which soon becomes useless, is always  
more expensive than a well-made outfit  
at whatever cost. For field spraying  
where the ground is rocky and uneven  
a compressed-air knapsack sprayer will  
be found suitable while on level land,  
which will permit a wagon passing  
through the rows, a barrel outfit will be  
found the more desirable. There are  
points which only a knowledge of local  
conditions will permit definite advice  
being given. Further information will  
be gladly given. Address Mr. Jared G.  
Smith, Director, Hawaii Experiment  
Station, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
Honolulu, August 11, 1904.

JAPANESE OFFICERS  
FROM UNITED STATES

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—W. M.  
Yamanaka, a graduate of the Military  
School of Japan and an officer in the  
Japanese army, has arrived in the city  
from Fort Collins, Col., where he has  
been attending the Agricultural Col-  
lege.

One cable word, "Hoshukaere," is  
taking Yamanaka and thousands of  
his countrymen across 6000 miles of  
water, and sending them to the front  
to face Russian bullets and bayonets.  
Yamanaka speaks good English. He  
says:  
"The war between Russia and Japan  
is not, as most Americans be-  
lieve, over a province in China, but is  
the result of encroachment by Russia  
100 years ago. At that time a Russian  
fleet anchored in Japanese waters and  
demanded that Sakhalen Island, which  
is almost as large as Japan itself, be  
ceded to Russia.

"We had no navy nor weapons of  
modern warfare and were never able  
to refuse Russia's demand. This island  
is rich in resources, gold and silver,  
agriculture and fishing. We have been  
taught in our schools of the robbery  
of this island and that we must some  
day retake it. Japan feels that she is  
strong enough to retake Sakhalen and  
will not cease fighting until it is again  
Japanese territory. After the war is  
over I expect to return to America  
and to the Agricultural College to

finish the course which I have begun.  
"If I had not left for my country in  
twenty-four hours after the cable-  
gram was received my father would  
have been imprisoned in disgrace un-  
til I reported for duty. I will have  
to learn war methods again, for since  
graduating and since the Chinese  
war Japan has changed her guns and  
tactics throughout."

He concluded by reading a letter re-  
ceived from a friend who is with the  
army in front of Port Arthur, stating  
that the number killed and wounded  
has been even greater than reported  
by the American newspapers and that  
30,000 Japanese and 50,000 Russians  
were lost in ten days' fighting. The  
Russians in Port Arthur are substi-  
tuting on donkey meat, but must soon  
surrender.

Yamanaka's father is an aged man,  
but should the needs of his country  
demand it, he, too, will join the army  
fighting their country's enemy. The  
cablegram did not come direct from  
the Japanese government, but was  
sent first to the father, who sent it  
to his son. Yamanaka served with his  
regiment during the Chinese-Japanese  
war. He sails today with 150 of his  
countrymen.—Chronicle, Nov. 10.

THE PACIFIC MAIL  
LOSES ITS APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Chief Jus-  
tice Fuller of the United States Su-  
preme Court today announced that the  
court has refused a writ of certiorari  
in the case of the Pacific Mail Steam-  
ship Company vs. Sarah Guyon. The  
case involved the question of damages  
on account of the wreck of the passen-  
ger steamship City of Rio de Janeiro,  
which sank off the Golden Gate at San  
Francisco in 1901, carrying 120 persons,  
including Consul General Wildman.  
The case was a test one, and it was  
charged that although twenty minutes'  
time elapsed after the signal to lower  
the boats before the catastrophe oc-  
curred, only one boat was floated. This,  
the steamship company claimed, was  
due to the fact that many members of  
the crew were Chinese and could not  
understand the orders given them, but  
the court refused to limit liability on  
this account.  
The purpose of the petition for a  
writ of certiorari was to bring the case  
to the Supreme Court for review, and  
the denial has the effect of making final  
the decision of the Circuit Court of Ap-  
peals for the Ninth Circuit, which was  
favorable to the passengers.

## A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for  
the Benefit of Honolulu  
People.

The greatest importance attached to  
the following is that it concerns a Ho-  
nolulu citizen. It would lose three-  
quarters of its interest if it involved  
some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or  
Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testi-  
mony which has appeared here, and  
like all which will follow about the  
Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache  
Kidney Pills, it comes from residents,  
fellow citizens and neighbors. No  
other remedy can show such a record  
of home cures. Read this case:  
Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street,  
this city, says: "For three or four  
years I had the misfortune to be af-  
flicted with an aching back. The pain  
and discomfort this entailed on me can  
be better imagined than described. I  
have two children, and it was of course  
difficult for me to attend to them  
while oppressed with suffering. The  
way in which I found relief eventually  
was by using Doan's Backache Kid-  
ney Pills, procured at the Hollister  
Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large  
amount of good, as I now testify. I  
should certainly recommend those who  
have backache or any other form of  
kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache  
Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are  
for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents  
per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on  
receipt of price by the Hollister Drug  
Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents  
for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's, and take  
no other.

## SPARKLING

## Heptol Split!

The most ideal LIVER,  
STOMACH and BOWEL RE-  
GULATOR and TONIC BEV-  
ERAGE.  
Effervescent, Palatable and  
guaranteed harmless. It will im-  
mediately relieve and cure Bil-  
iousness, Constipation, Indiges-  
tion and Headache from any  
cause, overindulgence in eating,  
drinking or smoking.

## A HEPTOL SPLIT

Occasionally before breakfast or  
other meals insures good health.

Direction: Contents of one  
bottle for Adults; drink while ef-  
fervescing.

## TRY IT

Price 15 cts. See our window  
display.

## Hollister Drug Co

AGENTS  
FORT STREET.